

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1951

BY

K. K. WOOD, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1951.

The Mayor—Councillor J. KILLELEA. 1, 2.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Deputy-Chairman—Alderman ELLIOTT. 1, 2.

Alderman BIRKS, J.P. 1. Councillor MANNERS. 2.

Councillor Mrs. BUTLER. 2. „ OVERSBY. 1.

„ COCKAYNE. 2. „ ROGERS. 2.

„ ECKERSLEY. 1. „ SHAW, M.A. 1.

„ GREGORY. 2. „ Mrs. SMITH. 2.

„ HALSALL. 1. „ SPENCER. 1.

„ G. KAY. 2. „ TATHAM. 1.

„ LORD. 1.

Co-opted Members.

Counc. PARKER. 2. Mr. H. MARSDEN. 2.

Mr. S. BRADBURY. 1. Dr. J. L. McLEAN. 1.

Mr. H. EATOUGH. 1. Dr. T. P. CHALMERS. 1.

Mr. F. LOFTHOUSE. 2. Dr. P. COSGROVE. 2.

Mrs. I. M. BOTTOMLEY. 2.

Sub-Committees.

1. Standing Sub.

2. Medical Services Sub.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	....K. K. Wood, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officers of Health	...R. Mitchell, M.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	..E. W. M. Shaw, M.R.C.S.
*Ophthalmic Surgeon	....J. Ratcliffe, M.B.
*Orthopædic Surgeon	....A. P. Gracie, F.R.C.S.
*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	...I. A. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), B.Sc.
*Chest Physician	....F. R. Glover, M.C., M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Dental Surgeon	...R. B. Keighley, L.D.S. (from 3 Dec.)
*Borough Analyst	...T. R. Hodgson, M.A., F.R.I.C., F.C.S.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	...A. E. Snodgrass, F.S.I.A., F.I.San.E. 5.6.7.8.10.
District Sanitary Inspectors	...T. Kearns, 5.6.7. (to 30th June). J. Greenan, 5.6.8.9. J. Jones, 5.6.8. J. G. Pogson, 5.6. W. B. Twyford, 5.6.7. L. Moorhouse, 5.6.8. (from 23rd July)
Superintendent Health Visitor	...Mrs. I. F. Ramwell, 1.2.4 (to 31st March). Miss A. W. Moordaff, 1.2.4. (from 2nd July).
Health Visitors	...*Miss A. Hollingworth, 1.2. Miss C. E. Ashley, 1.2.3.4. Mrs. A. Davies, 1.2.3.4. Miss L. M. Green, 1.2.4. Miss E. Johnson, 1.2.4. Mrs. A. Crowther, 1.2.4. (from 23rd April). Mrs. G. Smith, 1.2.4. (from 4th June).
Clinic Nurses	...Mrs. V. Page, 1.2. Mrs. A. Hallam, 1. (Joint with Edu- cation Committee). *Mrs. N. Wain, 1.
Municipal Midwives	...Mrs. R. M. Cunningham, 2. Mrs. E. Brown, 1.2. Mrs. M. Salisbury, 1.2. Miss L. Whittaker, 1.2. Miss E. Batty, 1.2.
District Nurses' Matron (Queens)	...Miss A. M. Rigsby, 1.2.

STAFF (continued).

*Physiotherapist	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mrs. M. Fishwick.
Speech Therapist	....	....	....	....	....	....	Miss V. Riley (from 1 August).
Day Nursery Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. M. Smith, 1.2.
Occupation Centre Supervisor	....	....	....	....	....	....	Miss N. Ford.
Authorised Officers	....	....	....	....	....	....	W. Mangnall (died 23rd March, 1952). A. Hargrave. A. Wardle (from 3rd December).
Ambulance Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. Chadwick.
Home Help Organiser	....	....	....	....	....	....	Miss J. P. Layland (from 9th April).
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	L. Kay.
Senior Clerk	....	....	....	....	....	....	E. Lloyd (to 10th November). V. Howarth (from 5th December).
Clerical Staff	C. C. Shasby. P. Butterworth (to 17th November). Miss O. Jackson. Mrs. E. Speak. Miss A. Kay. Miss K. Pilkington. Miss R. Woodhead (to 31st August). Miss A. C. Stephenson (from 15th November).
Disinfector	T. Birtwistle.

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1. S.R.N.
 2. S.C.M.
 3. S.R.F.N.
 4. Cert. H.V.
 5. R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Examination Board.
 6. Meat Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.
 7. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.
 8. Sanitary Science Certificate, R.S.I.
 9. Associate Membership Institution of Sanitary Engineers.
 10. Associate Membership Examination, Institution of Sanitary Engineers.

* Part-time.



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Public Health Department,

Tithebarn Street,

BURY.

To the Chairman and Members of the

Health Committee, Bury County Borough.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1951.

With reference to the vital statistics, there is an increase in the death rate and a reduction in the birth rate. The extraordinarily low rate of 20 for the infantile mortality was not maintained this year. However the average of the last five years gives a figure of 37 compared with a figure of 36 for England and Wales as a whole. The main significance of last year's low figure is that what has once been done can be repeated, and this holds out definite hope for the future.

There was again a reduction in the call on midwives for attendance at domiciliary confinements. The main attraction for confinement in hospital appears to be for sociological reasons.

The incidence of infectious disease was low and calls for little comment; only one case of diphtheria was confirmed. This is a striking testimony to the success of the immunisation campaign, and it is to be hoped that this success will not lead to apathy and failure to have children immunised in the future.

The Home Help Scheme has continued to expand. The increased demands have been for the care of old people and in sickness. The increased demand in the care of old people appears to be due to various causes. Perhaps the most noticeable cause seems to be the difficulty that now exists in obtaining admission of the aged sick into hospital. Another factor is the alteration in the ratio of ages of the population and the decrease in the number in the family. There appears to be less willingness now for the family to accept the care of the aged in the home. The good work done by the Home Helps has been its own advertisement, and this has brought out application for assistance in cases where the need had existed before but there had been no way to provide the necessary help. To those old people who are living alone the provision of a home help, even for short periods during the week, makes a great difference to their welfare and happiness. Our experience is that there is a great opportunity to assist these people to maintain their independence and activity at home as long as possible.

The Mental Health Services are expanding, and providing much needed functions. There is need for the vacancy on the Staff for a trained female health worker to be filled, but so far this has been impossible. The Occupation Centre at Bank Street School has put in a year's good work. This Centre, along with the Brunswick School for Educationally Sub-normal Children, has filled a much-needed want in the local authority's provisions.

The Sanitary Conditions of the town have altered little during the year.

The investigation of complaints re housing defects and nuisances and duties referred to in previous Reports continues to be the major occupation of District Sanitary Inspectors. Housing and sanitary conditions within the Borough remain little changed from previous years, and major schemes for dealing with sub-standard houses are still delayed by the limitations on the Council's house building programme. Meanwhile a number of individual unfit houses continue to be dealt with under the Housing Acts each year as occasion warrants. A feature in dealing with housing problems during the year has been a noticeable decline in the number of cases of vermin infestation.

Progress on a limited scale continues to be made with the conversion

of the outstanding insanitary closets and ashpits to fresh waterclosets and dustbins.

During the year two standard deposit gauges were installed within the Borough, and observations on atmospheric pollution were commenced. Details of these observations are contained within the Report. Mr. Snodgrass has contributed a special section dealing with smoke pollution.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order came into operation on 1st March. This Order defines, for the first time, a legal quality standard for ice-cream.

The total number of cattle slaughtered at the Abattoir during the year was the highest since the Abattoir was opened. This was offset by a marked reduction in the numbers of sheep slaughtered, and a decrease in the quantities of imported meat received. A number of major improvements have been effected to these premises by the Council and the Ministry of Food.

The Huntley Mount Clinic was officially opened on January 9th by the Mayor, Alderman Heaton. This building now provides the much-needed accommodation for the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Services in that part of the town.

At the end of the year a dentist in the school medical and health department was appointed, so that next year a revival of this important work will be reported upon.

The co-ordination of the Hospital Services, the General Practitioner Services, and the Local Authority Health Services, is one which is gradually integrating. There are still many difficulties to overcome, but during the year progress appears to have been made in certain directions. The relationship between the Local Medical Committee and the Health Department is good, and the machinery for the discussion of difficulties works rapidly and is on the whole satisfactory to both sides. This ability to deal with mutual difficulties has proved of extreme value.

The body of the report contains an account of the work carried out by the Health Department. It is the result of the enthusiasm of a willing and keen staff, to whom my thanks are given.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committee I wish to tender my thanks for their continued encouragement during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant.

K. K. Wood.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1951.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

Position	Latitude 53° 36'N Longitude 2° 18'W
Elevation above sea level (Mean)	300 ft.
Geological Formation—Boulder Clay and Sand over Coal Measures	
Rainfall	43.10
Area in Acres	7,434
Population—(Census 1951)	58,829
„ —(Estimated Civilian Population 1951)	58,380
Persons per acre	7.85
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1931)	15,152
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1931)	15,402
New Houses Certified 1951	123
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1951	35
Temporary prefabs. completed by Ministry of Works and tenanted 1951	Nil.
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1951	19,792
Rateable Value at	£397,099
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,585
Live Births (Male 421 : Female 417) (Legitimate ; 786 : Illegitimate 52)	838
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of population)	14.35
Average Birth Rate (1942 - 1951)	16.66
Deaths	925
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	15.81
Average Death-rate (1942 - 1951)	14.62
Still-Births—(Male 10 : Female 2) (Legitimate 11 : Illegitimate 1)	12
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	14.12
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	8.00
Cancer Death-rate	2.17
Respiratory Death-rate	2.04
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.17
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	37

Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	Nil.
Maternal Death-rate (per 1,000 total births)	1.18
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	33.3

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	15.5
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	12.5
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births).....	29.6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years) Death-rate per 1,000 live births	1.4

Births.—The birth-rate for 1951 was 14.35 per 1,000 and is 1.04 per 1,000 lower than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1951 was 15.5 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The death-rate per 1,000 of the population for 1951 was 15.81. There were altogether a total of 1,225 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 405 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 818, to which must be added 105 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 923.

In Bury during the last fifty years the population has shewn no great fluctuation. There has been no rapid expansion or decline such has taken place in some towns. The additional amenities provided in the town have benefited an almost stationary population with a result that there has been an improvement in the lot of the individual inhabitants. For example the number of persons per house in 1901 was 4.57, in 1931—3.71 and in 1951—2.97. When considering the statistics of a small town a more exact indication of the trends is obtained by taking the average over groups of years. When we do this we find there has been a steady decline in the Infantile Mortality, the average rate for the last five years being 37 per 1,000 births. This compares with a figure of 36 for England and Wales during a similar period.

The Tuberculosis Death rates, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary, have also progressively declined.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants below one year of age and the rate per 1,000 births in Bury during the past twenty-five years:—

Year	Number of deaths below one year of age	Rate per 1,000 births
1927 ...	62	79
1928	67	90
1929	61	79
1930	51	69
1931 ..	48	71
Average for 5 years ...	—	—78
1932 ...	62	85
1933 ...	40	53
1934 ...	62	84
1935	47	66
1936	47	56
Average for 5 years ...	—	—69
1937 ...	43	55
1938 ...	51	67
1939	36	50
1940	47	65
1941 ..	55	68
Average for 5 years ...	—	—61
1942	58	68
1943	21	26
1944	34	37
1945	37	44
1946	59	58
Average for 5 years	—	—47
1947	45	38
1948	49	47
1949	40	44
1950	18	20
1951	31	37
Average for 5 years	—	—37

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1951.

Causes of Death.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes	Certified	920	31	4	1	2	6	41	244	591	624
	Uncertified	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
Tuberculosis, respiratory		8	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	8
Tuberculosis, other		2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Syphilitic disease		6	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1
Diphtheria		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningococcal infections		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute poliomyelitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases		3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach		22	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	14	9
„ „ Lung, bronchus		21	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	6	7
„ „ breast		9	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	6
„ „ uterus		7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms		64	...	...	...	...	...	4	27	33	39
Leukaemia, aleukalmia		5	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	2
Diabetes		9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	11
Vascular lesions of nervous system		100	...	...	...	...	...	2	25	73	53
Coronary disease, angina		94	...	...	...	...	...	2	41	51	23
Hypertension with heart disease		36	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	28	27
Other heart disease		203	...	...	1	...	...	4	31	167	102
Other circulatory disease		34	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	30	74
Influenza		37	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	24	7
Pneumonia		27	3	1	...	...	...	2	5	16	42
Bronchitis		84	...	1	...	...	...	...	21	62	18
Other diseases of respiratory system		8	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	10
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum		4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	13
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea		5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	4
Nephritis and nephrosis		12	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	36
Hyperplasia of prostate		7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations		4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases		77	17	1	...	...	...	5	13	41	74
Motor vehicle accidents		4	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	6
All other accidents		20	1	...	...	...	2	4	4	8	28
Suicide		9	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	2
Homicide and operations of war		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		923	31	4	1	2	6	41	245	593	624

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1951.

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1951	58,380	15.81	14.35	37	38	19	14.12	1.18	0.17
1950	59,190	12.75	15.39	20	20	18	19.3	1.07	0.32
1949	58,620	14.81	15.39	44	45	37	29.0	Nil	0.34
1948	58,030	13.39	17.90	47	43	94	30.8	1.86	0.38
1947	56,280	15.05	20.63	38	36	81	27.6	2.51	0.35
1946	55,360	14.50	18.36	58	53	106	34.2	1.90	0.38
1945	52,530	15.66	15.95	44	48	18	43.3	3.42	0.30
1944	52,160	14.68	17.67	37	33	66	36.6	3.1	0.51
1943	52,660	15.74	15.13	26	24	59	31.2	3.6	0.44
1942	54,020	13.83	15.90	68	64	125	46.6	3.3	0.46
1941	55,400	14.06	13.59	68	70	135	30.6	Nil.	0.56
1940	55,310	17.54	13.07	65	64	94	48.7	1.32	0.42
1939	58,630	15.39	12.21	50	45	192	45.3	1.39	0.44
1938	59,380	13.67	12.82	67	66	103	54	2.48	0.51
1937	59,620	15.46	13.00	55	56	42	43	7.40	0.65
1936	59,860	13.56	13.92	56	55	31	47	4.57	0.62
1935	59,800	15.00	11.87	66	66	60	55	6.65	0.64
1934	60,100	14.22	12.28	84	86	62	57	10.25	0.83
1933	59,200	14.00	12.63	53	49	143	54	6.3	0.66
1932	57,160	13.47	12.74	85	83	129	59	2.5	0.63
1931	56,260	14.50	12.00	71	64	250	44	5.6	0.89
1930	56,830	13.41	12.87	69	69	77	55	5.4	0.83
1929	56,830	16.40	13.59	79	65	342	50	6.4	0.81
1928	56,910	13.90	13.02	90	85	171	49	9.4	0.86
1927	56,770	14.27	13.68	79	71	250	53	3.8	0.93
1926	56,840	12.82	14.30	76	74	125	43	9.8	0.82
1925	56,700	14.74	13.77	80	77	182	46	8.9	1.16
1924	56,830	14.66	15.54	71	65	235	38	4.4	0.93
1923	57,250	15.95	15.01	101	95	217	43	2.3	1.03
1922	57,400	14.93	16.53	82	71	276	58	6.3	0.87
1921	57,600	13.30	18.91	85	80	210	54	3.7	1.01
1920	56,410	14.55	19.66	91	91	94	50	6.3	1.05
1919	54,248	16.88	13.06	92	80	333	45	6.8	1.26
1918	51,851	19.13	12.73	110	108	136	51	4.1	1.58
1917	51,851	15.99	13.43	93	89	167	48	3.9	1.61
1916	53,463	16.87	15.47	133	116	222	44	1.1	1.30
1915	54,773	17.27	17.33	115	109	203	41	5.8	1.72
1914	59,213	16.28	19.62	125	123	179	30	5.2	1.48
1913	59,159	15.53	20.06	141	134	133	40	8.3	1.33
1912	59,106	14.18	20.81	112	106	266	31	4.1	1.74
1911	58,665	16.26	20.28	168	154	283	32	8.4	1.41
1910	59,409	14.61	20.79	124	118	264	34	4.6	1.56
1909	59,234	16.29	20.61	129	126	203	33	7.9	1.50
1908	59,064	15.89	23.31	129	128	142	25	5.7	1.45
1907	58,901	15.94	22.68	135	133	189	—	11.2	1.61

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1951 (continued).

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1906	58,744	17.04	22.74	177	174	240	—	8.2	1.74
1905	58,594	16.46	21.69	146	141	203	—	4.7	1.69
1904	58,450	17.16	23.66	163	162	185	—	5.8	2.40
1903	58,313	17.66	22.79	174	180	254	—	3.0	1.76
1902	58,182	16.41	20.86	128	123	290	—	3.3	1.69
1901	58,100	16.79	21.91	166	176	219	—	7.4	1.96
1900	61,765	19.11	23.97	167	—	—	—	8.6	1.85
1899	61,117	18.29	24.85	161	—	—	—	4.9	2.19
									Phthisis
									only
1898	60,597	18.28	24.48	173	—	—	—	4.7	1.11
1897	60,100	19.03	25.39	177	—	—	—	5.3	1.74
1896	59,530	20.74	24.21	176	—	—	—	—	1.27
1895	59,016	25.13	28.90	197	—	—	—	—	1.4
1894	58,500	19.45	25.71	147	—	—	—	—	1.2
1893	57,982	23.47	25.94	209	—	—	—	—	1.85
1892	57,596	21.93	28.07	176	—	—	—	—	1.30
1891	57,212	27.15	29.50	192	—	—	—	—	1.88
1890	56,955	22.00	27.55	167	—	—	—	—	1.75
1889	56,701	20.48	29.50	175	—	—	—	—	1.45
1888	56,449	21.6	31.77	144	—	—	—	—	1.71
1887	56,198	22.57	32.37	186	—	—	—	—	1.68
1886	55,948	23.5	34.3	175	—	—	—	—	—
1885	53,282	21.2	34.3	132	—	—	—	—	—
1884	53,013	24.1	32.8	197	—	—	—	—	—
1883	52,745	22.7	34.3	163	—	—	—	—	—
1882	52,478	21.3	35.0	183	—	—	—	—	—
1881	52,213	22.9	35.0	157	—	—	—	—	—
1880	51,566	22.6	26.4	224	—	—	—	—	—
1879	50,928	23.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	50,297	28.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	49,674	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1951 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Popula- tion Estimated to middle of each Year	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		Transfer- able Deaths of Non- residents registered in the District	Transfer- able Deaths of Residents not registered in the District	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births	Number	Rate
1941	55,400	753	13.59	1130	20.40	398	47	55	68	779	14.06
1942	54,020	859	15.90	1106	20.47	417	58	58	68	747	13.83
1943	52,660	807	15.13	1202	22.82	423	50	21	26	829	15.74
1944	52,160	922	17.67	1119	21.45	392	39	34	37	766	14.68
1945	52,530	838	15.95	1154	21.97	382	51	37	44	823	15.67
1946	55,360	1016	18.36	1149	20.75	404	58	59	58	803	14.50
1947	56,280	1161	20.63	1221	21.69	431	57	45	38	847	15.05
1948	58,030	1039	17.90	1100	18.95	375	52	49	47	777	13.39
1949	58,620	902	15.39	1179	20.12	376	65	40	44	868	14.81
1950	59,190	911	15.39	985	16.64	302	72	18	20	755	12.75
1951	58,380	838	14.35	1223	20.93	405	105	31	37	923	15.81

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	7245	Total population at all ages.....	58,829
		Total families or separate occupiers.....	At Census of 1951.
		Average number of persons per house.....		2.97

RAINFALL 1951.

Bury Corporation, Sewage Works,
Blackford Bridge.

January	....	.	....	....	....	4·23 inches
February	...	....	....	....	....	2·51 „
March	...	....	....	....	....	4·78 „
April	....	....	....	....	....	2·24 „
May	....	....	....	....	....	2·00 „
June	....	....	....	....	....	1·03 „
July	....	....	....	....	....	3·13 „
August	....	....	....	....	....	4·34 „
September	...	....	....	....	....	2·62 „
October	...	....	....	....	....	1·37 „
November	....	....	....	....	....	7·61 „
December	....	....	....	....	....	7·24 „
TOTAL						<hr/> 43·10 „ <hr/>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

YEAR 1951.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tubercular Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate		
			Year 1951	Average 5 years 1946/1950			Abortion & Puerperal Infections	Other Causes	Total
England and Wales	15.5	12.5	29.6	36	*	*	0.61	0.18	0.79
126 Great Towns	17.3	13.4	33.9	40.6	*	*	*	*	*
Birkenhead....	18.2	14.2	40	55	0.45	0.05	0.74	0.37	1.11
Bu nley	14.88	17.20	33	47	0.35	0.06	—	—	—
Bury	14.35	15.81	37	41	0.14	0.03	—	1.18	1.18
Halifax	15.5	15.16	28	35	0.27	0.03	—	—	—
Liverpool	19.9	13.6	35	56	0.52	0.05	0.12	0.50	0.62
Manche-ter	17.77	13.82	35	48	0.45	0.06	1.10	0.39	1.49
Oldham	16.16	14.98	41	45	0.27	0.03	—	0.50	0.50
Preston	16.61	15.38	35	46	0.35	0.04	1.0	0.49	1.49
Rochdale	14.6	16.7	54	46	0.26	0.04	—	0.76	0.76
Salford	17.48	19.98	35	50	0.49	0.03	0.63	0.31	0.94
Stockport	14.66	14.66	41	39	0.28	0.07	0.94	0.47	1.41
Wallasey	16.78	14.95	32	40	0.32	0.04	0.57	0.57	1.14
Wigan	15.79	14.54	44	53	0.42	0.01	0.73	—	0.73

* Not available.

SECTION 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Local Health Services under Part III :

Care of expectant and Nursing Mothers, and young children.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Health Visiting Service.

See Maternity and Child Welfare, Section 7.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

See Infectious Diseases, Section 6.

Mental Health Services.

See Section 8.

Ambulance Service.

This Service is provided to convey patients who require to be carried by ambulance and are unfit to travel by public transport. Except in the case of accidents the ambulance only goes out on the production of a certificate from a registered medical practitioner. The growth of the calls for the ambulance is given in the figures below :—

Year.	Total Cases.		
1941	3,366		
1942	3,875	Increase	509
1943	4,369	„	494
1944	4,776	„	407
1945	5,886	„	1,110
1946	6,465	„	579
1947	7,605	„	1,140
1948	8,486	„	881
1949	12,556	„	4,070
1950	14,097	„	1,541
1951	13,503	decrease	594

The Ambulance Service is run by eight ambulances and two sitting case cars. During the year one new ambulance has been delivered. This is a small vehicle suitable for use in the country districts of the borough. One ambulance has been kept for infectious disease work. In practice this has been found to be of great administrative convenience.

The Staff consists of an Ambulance Depot Superintendent, 23 full-time drivers or attendants, one mechanic and one female clerk telephonist. Each ambulance goes out with one driver and one attendant. Four crews are available during the day and two during the night. One ambulance is kept standing by for cases of accident.

The Service is housed at the Ambulance Depot, Cook Street. Phone Bury 2323. In addition at this depot the cars of the District Nurses and Health Office van are serviced.

Ambulance services were also provided for the Tottington U.D.C. from this depot until 31st July, when the service was taken over by the Lancashire County Council. Arrangements for mutual aid are in force with neighbouring authorities.

It will be seen that this year the progressive increase in the use of the ambulance has been halted. This is due to the fact

that in July the Lancashire County Council took over the liabilities for Tottington. Efforts have been made during the year to minimise the use of the ambulance. Increased co-operation with hospitals and doctors has been sought to this aim. With regard to hospital cases a reduction in waiting time will assist. In an investigation made the average waiting time at hospitals was 11½ minutes per call. In some hospitals the waiting time will be improved when more suitable reception quarters are provided by the Hospital Authorities, and when hospitals remove the patients from the ambulances and do not rely upon the ambulance staff to carry the patients on to the wards.

The Ambulance Service is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

Nursing in the Home.—Home Nursing is carried out by the Bury Branch of the Queen’s Institute for Nurses from the Nurses’ Home, The Orchard, Bury—(Phone: Bury 88)—working on an agency basis for the Local Authority.

The Staff at 31st December, 1951, consisted of—

Superintendent	1
Assistant Superintendent	1
District Nurses, S.R.N., full-time	4
,, ,, ,, part-time	2
Enrolled Assistant Nurses, full-time	2
,, ,, ,, part-time	1
,, ,, ,, Male, full-time	1

The following figures are given for the year’s work :—

Number of patients on register at 1st January	166
Number of new patients during the year	1,064
Number of visits during the year	28,821
Number of patients on register at 31st Dec.	162

Cases attended by District Nurses.

	Cases	DISPOSAL				Visits
		Conval- escent	Deaths	Hospital	Other Causes	
Bronchitis	47	32	10	3	2	1,047
Surgical Cases	171	130	10	18	13	2,647
Diabetics	31	11	6	4	10	1,742
Blood Diseases	15	10	1	3	1	211
Prep. for Barium Meal	50	—	—	50	—	102
Gynaecological	83	77	1	1	4	254
Cerebral	82	33	33	9	7	1,313
Senility	65	23	24	17	1	2,100
Carcinoma	47	10	29	7	1	1,450
Intestinal	117	98	7	8	4	1,312
Cardiac	51	27	19	3	2	993
Rheumatoid Arthritis	18	7	1	5	5	771
Uterine	16	15	1	—	—	165
Cataract	1	—	—	1	—	121
Dermatitis	2	2	—	—	—	15
Tonsilitis	3	3	—	—	—	28
Pleurisy	2	2	—	—	—	29
Chronic Nephritis	1	—	—	1	—	27
Nervous Debility	1	1	—	—	—	53
Over 65 years	437	—	—	—	—	6,987
Children under 5 yrs.	93	83	—	4	2	888
Medical T.B.	10	4	2	—	—	295
Surgical T.B.	1	—	—	—	—	150
Pneumonia	23	13	2	7	1	414
Ophthalmia Neonat- orum	1	1	—	—	—	13
Post Natal	3	3	—	—	—	29
Ante Natal	1	—	—	1	—	1
Influenza	16	14	1	1	—	212

Supply of Nursing Requisites.

These are supplied for the use of patients in the home. They may be obtained from (1) The Queen's Nurses' Home, The Orchard, or (2) The St. John Nursing Division Comforts Depot, Parsons Lane.

The number of articles supplied on loan has been 628. These articles have varied from bed pans and air rings to complete air beds and wheel chairs.

Home Helps.

Two permanent home helps and thirty temporary were employed by the Corporation. During the year a whole-time Home Help Organiser was appointed.

The Home Help Scheme was introduced to attend domiciliary midwifery cases. Since the introduction of the Scheme their services have been extended to the following classes in the order

of priority given: (1) Maternity cases; (2) Non-infectious sickness cases in the home; (3) Infirmary due to old age. The Home Helps are concerned with domestic work in the home, shopping, washing, etc., and do not perform any nursing duties.

The number of cases attended are as follows:—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
No. of Maternity Cases attended	19	40	53	65	57	50
No. of Sickness Cases attended	4	8	18	83	84	155
No. of persons over 70 years of age attended	—	—	—	55	91	154

Basis of Assessment for Home Help Service.

This service is not free, but charges are made according to an Income Scale.

From the gross weekly income of applicant (total income in the case of husband and wife living together, including children's allowances), deduct rent and rates up to 25s., compulsory insurance, and an allowance of 15s. for each adult and 7s. 6d. for each dependent child.

The net remaining income is assessed accordingly, and the weekly payment to be made by the applicant consists of:—

One-third of the first £ of net income.

One-half of the second £ of net income.

Two-thirds of the third £ of net income.

The whole of the remainder of the net income.

Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided at the following:—

Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The Laboratory, Bury General Hospital.

Clinic Laboratory, The Wylde, Bury.

The examinations carried out at these laboratories for the Health Department are Wasserman reaction tests, biological tests, examination of water, etc.

At the Bury Corporation Clinic, laboratory facilities are provided, so that many specimens of infective organisms, etc., are examined there during the attendance of the patient.

Chemical investigations are made in the cases of milk and foodstuffs by the Borough Analyst, Mr. T. R. Hodgson, M.A.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The following are the particulars of the specimens bacteriologically examined during the year, elsewhere than at The Wylde Lab. :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheria	—	20	—	20
Sputum for Tuberculosis	—	27	—	27
Faeces	11	32	—	43
Miscellaneous Examinations	1	11	—	12

Hospital Facilities.

Local Hospital accommodation is provided in the area by the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. In addition a considerable number of Bury residents are treated for both in-patient and out-patient treatment in hospitals, both teaching and otherwise, in Manchester.

Hospitals and Clinics under the jurisdiction of the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee.

Bury General Hospital, Walmersley Road, Bury. Tel. Bury 2444.
Westbourne Continuation Hospital, Helmshore, Haslingden.
Tel. Rossendale 1055.

Robinson Kay Home, Walmersley, Bury. Tel. Ramsbottom 2113.
Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bolton Rd., Bury. Tel. Bury 116.
Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Ainsworth, Nr. Bolton. Tel. Bury 172.

Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, Nr. Bury. Tel. Ramsbottom 2178.
Fairfield General Hospital, Jericho, Bury. Tel. Bury 2306.
Ramsbottom Cottage Hospital, Nuttall Lane, Ramsbottom. Tel. Ramsbottom 3123.

Bealey Maternity Home, Dumers Lane, Radcliffe. Tel. Radcliffe 2371.

Rossendale General Hospital, Rawtenstall. Tel. Rossendale 820.
Greenfield Massage Centre, Haslingden. Tel. Rossendale 207.
T.B. and V.D. Clinic, The Wylde, Bury. Tel. Bury 1986.
T.B. Clinic, Derbyshire Street, Radcliffe. Tel. Radcliffe 2323.

General Medical Services.

General Medical, Dental, and Supplementary Services under the National Health Services Act are administered by the Executive Council for the County Borough of Bury, 20 Manchester Road, Bury. (Phone Bury 604.)

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1951 under this Section.

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

1.—Number and nature of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors to the premises detailed:—

	Total Primary Insp'ns	Total Re-in- spection	Total Visits.
Houses under Public Health Acts	1,328	2,519	3,847
Vermin	61	4	65
Water Supply	65	1	66
Tents, Vans, Sheds	72	—	72
Houses-Let-in-Lodgings	53	—	53
Common Lodging Houses	77	—	77
Schools	28	—	28
Entertainment Houses	24	—	24
Ashes Accommodation	777	60	837
Accumulations	46	6	52
Animals or Birds	7	—	7
Stable Premises....	22	—	22
Yards, Courts etc.	1	—	1
Piggeries	66	—	66
Rats and Mice	123	27	150
Drainage—Inspected	1,005	447	1,452
Tested	151	—	151
A.R.P. Shelters	6	—	6
Closets—Water	346	109	455
Pails or Privies	85	14	99
Cesspools	22	1	23
Urinals	237	—	237
Sewers and Street Gullies	31	—	31
Diseases of Animals Acts	88	—	88
Milkshops and Dairies	278	—	278
Ice-Cream Premises	225	3	228
Markets	380	—	380
Meat Shops	508	—	508
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	830	—	830
Food Preparing Premises	352	—	352
General Food Premises	4,150	—	4,150
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	35	—	35
Shops Acts	369	—	369
Merchandise Marks Acts	2,176	—	2,176
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	15	—	15
Offensive Trades	61	—	61
Factories—(with Mechanical power)	186	40	226
do. (without Mechanical power)	36	—	6
Workplaces	14	1	15
Outworkers	10	—	10
Bakehouses—Factory	57	—	57
Non-factory	2	—	2
Rag Flock Premises	54	—	54
Licensed Premises	14	—	14
Infectious Diseases	174	6	180
Housing—Inspections under Regulations 1925/32	9	125	134
Other visits	237	43	280
Overcrowding	143	7	150
Smoke Abatement Observations	139	—	139
Premises Visited	49	—	49
Rivers Pollution Acts	31	—	31
Miscellaneous Visits	1,400	—	1,400
Interview—Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	1,034	—	1,034

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT (continued)

		Total Primary Inspns	Total Re-in- spection	Total Visits
Samples—Food and Drugs—Formal	....	346	—	346
	Informal	250	—	250
Rag Flock Act—Formal	....	18	—	18
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act—				
	—Informal	22	—	22
Water	—Bacteriological	54	—	54
	—Chemical	40	—	40
Clean Milk	—T.B. Examination	26	—	26
	—Bacteriological	252	—	252
Ice Cream	—Bacteriological	76	—	76
TOTALS		18,773	3,413	22,206

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

Number of	Nuisances and Defects found	1,702
„	informal Notices served	607
„	informal Notices complied with	784
„	Statutory Notices served	112
„	Statutory Notices complied with	95
„	Legal Proceedings for non-compliance with Notices served	12
„	Nuisances and Defects abated :—	
	(a) as result of informal Notices	2,165
	(b) as result of Statutory Notices	130
		2,295
„	enquiries answered under Land Charges Acts	933

3.—Total Number of Complaints Received. 777.

NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	NUMBER.
General Disrepair—Various	54
Defective Fireplaces	11
„ Rainwater pipes	10
„ Windows	15
„ Chimneys	15
„ Doors	8
„ Plasterwork	16
„ Floors	7
„ Roofs	31
„ Eavesgutters	24
„ Sinks	10
Burst Water Pipes	13
Dampness	64
Defective Waterclosets	36
Choked Waterclosets	25
Choked Drains	54
Flooding	5
Insufficient ashes accommodation	3
Defective ashpits	15
Defective ashbins	6
Accumulations	15
Dirty Premises	26
Vermin	59
Foul and Obnoxious Odours	24
Water Supply	6
Dangerous Buildings	13
Smoke Nuisance	14
Surface Drainage	6
Overcrowding	38
Rats	19
Factories	39
Miscellaneous	59
Defective Pails and Privies	3
Defective Wallbins	2
Defective Waste Waterclosets	17

Number of Complaints referred to other Corporation Departments.

Miscellaneous	7
Ashpits requiring emptying	2
Choked drains	15
Choked street gullies	3
Choked W.C's.	16
Dangerous walls and structures	6
Defects at Corporation property	24
Offensive Smells	2
Rats	11
	<hr/>
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FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections.

PREMISES	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authority	90	38	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	453	243	30	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	33	14	2	—
TOTAL	576	295	36	—

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspec'r	by H.M. Inspec'r	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1)	4	—	—	3	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)...					
(a) Insufficient	3	1	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	28	11	—	24	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	3	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences rela- ting to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	36	12	—	34	—

Outworkers.

No. of lists of Outworkers received	4
No. of registered Outworkers employed within the Borough (All engaged in the making of wearing apparel).	15
No. of visits made by Sanitary Inspectors to Outworkers' premises	10

Water Supply.

The County Borough is supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board from mains passing through the area. These mains come from four different upland surface water sources of supply, and all the houses supplied by the Board derive their water direct from the mains.

In accordance with Circular 28/46, the following report, for which I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager, is submitted in tabular form:—

PARTICULARS REQUIRED	REMARKS
1. Whether the water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory : (a) in quality. (b) in quantity.	 (a) Yes. (b) Yes.
2. Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and where treatment is installed of the water going into supply, if so, how many and the results obtained ; the results of any chemical analysis.	45 Bacteriological samples of raw water were examined. 271 Bacteriological samples of the water going into supply were examined, and these showed that the water supplied was satisfactory for domestic use. 60 Chemical samples of the water were examined and found satisfactory.
3. Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result of analysis.	Water lime-treated.
4. Action in respect of any form of contamination.	All water chlorinated.
5. Particulars of the proportion of dwellinghouses and the proportions of the population supplied from public water mains. (a) Direct to houses. (b) By means of standpipes.	 (a) 19,488 houses are connected to the Board's mains. (b) Nil.

Water Sampling.

Sources of Supply.	Chemical Exam.		Bac'gical Exam.		Total No. of Samples
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Towns Mains	3	—	9	1	13
Private Wells and Springs	5	6	8	5	24
Total No. of Samples . . .	8	6	17	6	37

Four samples submitted for chemical analysis and one sample submitted for bacteriological examination taken from a private well supplying five dwelling houses were reported to be contaminated with oxidised decomposing organic matter which was subsequently removed by natural causes.

Two samples submitted for chemical analysis and two samples submitted for bacteriological examination taken from a private well supplying two dwelling houses, were reported to be contaminated with decomposing organic matter. The provision of a supply of water from town's mains to these houses was under consideration at the end of a year.

Works of improvement have been effected to the impounding reservoir and storage tanks in connection with a stream supplying three dwelling houses which on bacteriological examination was found to be unsatisfactory.

The provision of a supply of water from town's mains to a dwelling house supplied by a private well and reported to be unsatisfactory on bacteriological examination, was under consideration at the end of the year.

The unsatisfactory report on a sample of water from the town's mains was referred to the Irwell Valley Water Board for necessary action.

Private Water Supplies.

The percentage of dwelling houses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from the town's mains is 0.53%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from the Board's mains.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Seventeen samples of water were obtained from the three swimming baths situated in the Borough for bacteriological examination. Twelve samples were reported to be satisfactory. Four samples showed evidence of slight pollution which was remedied by increasing the degree of chlorination or ozonisation of the water. One sample was reported to be unsatisfactory for swimming bath water, and the report was forwarded to the appropriate department for necessary action.

During the year a new chlorine purification plant was installed at one swimming bath in lieu of the existing ozone purification plant.

The Public Baths comprise three plunge baths, nineteen slipper baths, and one Turkish Bath.

The water in the plunge baths is filtered and aerated by a continuous flow type of plant to which is attached an automatic chlorine injector.

The swimming bath at the Municipal Technical College is fitted with a high pressure sand filter and automatic chlorine injector, both of which operate on a continuous flow system.

At the Grammar School swimming baths the water is filtered continuously by a high pressure sand filter and treated by a continuous flow ozone injector in which the ozone is generated by electricity.

RIVER POLLUTION.

Regular inspections of water courses in the district continue to be made by the Sanitary Inspectors during routine inspection of the area. A case of pollution in a stream which rises outside the Borough continues to be kept under observation. In this connection sixteen samples of water were taken by District Sanitary Inspectors and submitted for chemical analysis.

The main source of this pollution will be removed when present negotiations for the Council to treat the sewage arising in an adjoining Urban District are completed.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No. of inspections re drainage defects and reconstruction	1,452
„ „ of sewers and street gullies	31
„ „ of cesspools	23
No. of drains tested	151
No. of premises where new drainage was provided	10
„ „ drainage was reconstructed	38
No. of new sinks provided in dwelling houses	18

As far as it is found practicable a smoke or water test is applied to all newly constructed drainage work.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The provision of free sets of fittings (closet pedestal, seat and cistern) by the Corporation, where obsolete types of closets are converted to the water carriage system, was continued during the year.

No. of sets of sanitary fittings issued	75
„ insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh waterclosets	78
„ waste waterclosets abolished	4
„ privy closets abolished	2
„ privy closets converted to pail closets	4
„ new or additional fresh waterclosets installed	44

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

No. of ashpits abolished	34
„ wallbins abolished	22
„ midden ashpits abolished	6
„ additional dustbins provided	110
„ Notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins	26
„ Notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with	16
„ dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under maintenance scheme	1,451
„ visits made re refuse accommodation	837

**TABLE GIVING PARTICULARS OF CONVERSIONS DURING THE
PAST FIVE YEARS.**

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	T't'l
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	—	—	2	2
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	—	1	—	1
(c) Waste Water Closets	2	5	1	2	4	14
Privy Closets converted to pail closets	—	—	—	2	4	6
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	29	14	4	47
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	1	6	22	29
(c) Waste Water Closets	37	44	38	31	37	187
(d) Trough Closets	12	—	14	53	15	94
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	20	21	30	31	44	146
(b) Factories	24	12	11	13	—	60
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and Factories	93	77	123	148	122	563
Fixed Ashpits, &c., converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	—	—	21	10	6	37
(b) Dry Ashpits	18	7	2	47	34	108
(c) Wallbins	12	11	8	10	22	63
No. of portable covered dustbins pro- vided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, &c.)	104	28	51	188	110	481

Type and number of Conveniences in the Borough:—

No. of Waterclosets	21,236
No. of Waste Waterclosets	1,317
No. of Dustbins	18,084
No. of Wallbins	304
No. of Ashpits	1,213
No. of Pail Closets	327
No. of Privy —Closets	166
Middens	97

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES.

The Council provide a disinfestation service free of charge to all dwelling houses.

The disinfestants used are an atomised liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy) in kerosine or Zaldecide, and 10% D.D.T. (Geigy) Powder.

Total number of houses disinfested	112
Number of Council houses disinfested	22
Number of Houses found infested with bed bugs	43
Number of Houses found infested with cockroaches	40
No. of Houses found infested with other vermin	54
Number of food and other premises disinfested	23

Average quantity of material used per case:—

5% D.D.T. (Geigy) Liquid	1.3 galls.
10% D.D.T. (Geigy) Powder	0.57 lbs.
Total Number of visits re vermin infestation	200

STABLE PREMISES.

These premises are governed by the Bye-laws in force within the Borough.

Twenty-two inspections of these premises were made during the year, when two notices concerning thirteen defects at two premises were served.

Plans for the complete reconstruction of one of these premises were approved, and work was in hand at the other premises by the end of the year.

RODENT CONTROL.

I am indebted to HAROLD TURNER, Esq., M.Inst,P.C., the Director of Public Cleansing who has kindly supplied the following information of the action taken by him during the year.

Quarter ending.	Infestations treated		No. of Infestations re-treated.	Estimated total kill Ministry Formula.	No. of Bodies recovered.	No. of Infestations cleared.	No. of Infestations reduced to Minor.
	Type.	No.					
1951—March 31	Major	6	4	242	154	1	1
	Minor	107	28	540		72	—
—June 30	Major	14	6	701	187	3	3
	Minor	83	32	840		42	—
—Sept. 30	Major	14	8	802	76	2	2
	Minor	68	9	538		58	—
—Dec. 31	Major	6	3	313	181	3	—
	Minor	84	22	843		52	—

The Director of Public Cleansing is the Authorised Officer appointed under Part I of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and the Rodent Operator is a member of his Department.

When the Rodent Operator has reason to suspect that the means of entry into the premises by rats is due to the defective condition of the drains, the matter is referred to this Department.

Under this heading 150 inspections were made by Sanitary Inspectors.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following details in respect of Sewer Maintenance Treatments undertaken by his Department during the year.

Date of Treatments, 1951.	No. of Manholes Bated.	No. of Man-holes showing Pre-bait taken	No. of Man-holes showing Complete take.
5th—19th February.	826	563	216
27th August— 6th September.	669	590	467

Total number of manholes in the Borough, 3,750.

On each occasion a 10% test bait was carried out on the remaining manholes in the Borough. Treatments were undertaken on consecutive days, and included baiting at the Sewage Works.

In addition, block treatments were effected in nine areas of the Borough.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of Registered Offensive Trades 19

Number of inspections of such premises 61

Two notices concerning four defects were served during the year.

The use of two registered premises used respectively by tanners and leather dressers and rag sorters were discontinued, and one new premises for the purpose of bone boiling and fat melting was registered.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF CINEMAS.

Three inspections were made of each of the seven cinemas and theatres within the Borough.

One notice concerning five defects was served, and three notices concerning fourteen defects were abated.

SHOPS INSPECTION.

Three hundred and sixty-nine inspections were made under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, mainly in connection with the revision of the Shops Register of 1,400 shops. Sixteen contraventions of the Act were found, which were the subject of four notices served. Three contraventions and two notices were abated.

The Council made a local order under the Shops Act concerning the closing hours of shops during winter months.

RAG FLOCK.

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act came into operation on the 1st November.

The Act governs the conditions under which rag flock is manufactured and stored, and certain processes in which twenty-six prescribed filling materials are used. The standards of cleanliness prescribed by Regulations under the Act for each of these materials are those previously covered by British Standard Specifications. Analyses of materials are now undertaken by Prescribed Analysts in lieu of the Public Analyst, as formerly. The principle reason for this change being that the work requires specialist trade knowledge and use of special apparatus which are not within the sphere of all Public Analysts.

Number of samples of Rag Flock taken 11

All samples were certified by the respective Analysts to comply with the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912, and the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951, respectively.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACTS.

Number of samples of Feeding Stuffs taken 11

Number of samples of Fertilisers taken 11

The Agricultural Chemist certified eight samples of feeding stuffs and ten samples of fertilisers to be genuine.

Two samples of feeding stuffs and one sample of fertiliser were found not to be accompanied by a statutory statement as to their composition. The statutory statement supplied with one sample of feeding stuff was reported to be incomplete.

These offences were reported to the Health Committee, who resolved that warning letters be sent to the vendors of these four samples.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.

Number of registered authorised sellers of Part II poisons 119

Number of registered premises 72

Number of visits made by Sanitary Inspectors 35

TOWARDS CLEANER AIR.

(By A. E. SNODGRASS,

F.I.San.E., F.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., Chief Sanitary Inspector).

The Borough Council have been strong protagonists in the cause of smoke abatement, and energetic in their efforts to reduce atmospheric pollution within the Borough for many years. At one period the Council conducted this sphere of duty through a special Atmospheric Pollution Sub-Committee, but since 1936 these duties have been discharged by the Health Committee. The Sub-Committee had under consideration in 1934 and 1936 the recording of observations on atmospheric pollution, but for various reasons this was not found to be practicable until July, 1951. In September, 1921, the Council passed a resolution defining the emission of dense black smoke for a longer period than two minutes in any one half-hour to be a nuisance under Section 91, Public Health Act 1875. Action was taken on this resolution until the Council adopted the Model Smoke Byelaws on 1st December, 1950. The adoption of these Byelaws marked the culmination of three years' persistent application to the Ministries of Health and Fuel and Power for this purpose.

Prior to the introduction of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act in 1926 the Council had conducted a number of successful legal proceedings in respect of smoke nuisances. When introducing the Act, the Minister of Health stressed that the most direct way of achieving an ideal smokeless atmosphere must be the result of research by the central government for an alternative to raw coal as a source of heat and power for industrial and domestic purposes. This is a matter which has become more urgent for more practical reasons in post-war years owing to acute shortages of all types of fuel at various times. It is also a task of far-reaching proportions quite beyond the powers of the combustion engineer alone to solve, embracing as it does matters of political economy. Accordingly the Council, in common with other local authorities, subsequently followed the lead of the central government by encouraging local schemes of research and education as a means of solving the problems of smoke emission and resource to legal proceedings in respect of smoke nuisances was made only in extreme cases where all other efforts had failed to produce results. This new approach of the Council culminated by them becoming members of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee and the National Smoke Abatement Society in 1946, and the establishment of regular courses in Boiler House Practice at the Municipal Technical College in 1948. These courses have progressed successfully, and have been extended during the past year.

Whilst the Council have been anxious to co-operate in the matter of a smokeless atmosphere at both national and regional levels, they have always been strongly of the opinion that their first obligation was to execute their duties and responsibilities conscientiously within their own area. They have also long been of the opinion that the observation of smoke emission from factory chimneys is the principal factor in the measurement of atmospheric pollution at the source. Observations on the amount of smoke emitted from factory chimneys have been taken within the Borough by sanitary inspectors for nearly fifty years. These activities were intensified during 1934—1939, with the result that during the latter year 642 observations were taken of 109 registered chimneys, with an average emission of 0.12 minutes black smoke per half-hour observation. Some of these activities suffered a reverse during the war period, when prior to 1943 industrialists were encouraged to produce smoke as a defence measure, and subsequently had to be re-educated in the efficient and smokeless use of fuels in the interest of national economy. 1948 saw a return to more normal duties in this sphere when 114 smoke observations were taken with an average emission of black smoke of 0.43 minutes. Similar figures for the present year are contained within this Report. The following table is given for comparative reference.

Year	No. of 30 mins. Observations	Average Amount of Dense Black Smoke Rec'd	No. of Nuisances Recorded	Average Amount of Dense Black Smoke Rec'd per nuisance	Percentage of Black Smoke of all Smoke observed
1938	600	0.201 mins	10	4.30 mins.	1.66%
1948	114	0.43 mins.	7	3.87 mins.	6.14%
1950	144	0.37 mins.	2	3.5 mins.	1.21%
1951	139	0.41 mins.	5	3.75 mins.	1.38%

It is interesting to note that in the twelve months' advent to the adoption of Smoke Byelaws in 1950, the quantity of black smoke per recorded observation was reduced by 50%, and the number of recorded nuisances from nine to two.

Since 1946, spurred by reasons of national and political economy, greater attention has been devoted to the reduction of domestic smoke, particularly by the increased use of smokeless solid fuels. Prior to 1939, the gas and electrical industries had made a valuable contribution to the reduction of domestic smoke, which is estimated to account for 50% of all smoke liberated to the atmosphere and contains twenty times the amount of tar and twice the amount of carbon found in industrial smoke. These two industries continue to make appreciable contributions to both the smokeless and efficient use of fuel, but their developments are limited by prevailing fuel shortages. In 1934 the Fuel Research Board established that low temperature carbonisation coke (e.g., "coalite," &c.) possessed the maximum radiation efficiency of all solid domestic fuels, radiation efficiency being the percentage of total heat of fuel passed into a room as radiation. It therefore appears that one solution to the problems of smoke abatement and fuel economy is the production of vast quantities of solid smokeless fuels for domestic consumption, the by-products being used as industrial smokeless fuels.

As a contribution towards furthering the increased use of solid smokeless fuels the Council have installed approved smokeless domestic types of firegrates in all their post-war housing schemes. They have stipulated the provision of such types of domestic firegrates on all building licences issued for the erection of private dwellinghouses, and in all houses for which a financial grant for re-conditioning has been made under the Housing Act, 1949.

The greatest practical contribution which the Council can make to reduce the emission of smoke is by the operation of local smokeless zones, and prior approval schemes for the erection of boiler and other fuel burning installations. Unfortunately the Council do not possess the necessary legal powers to operate such schemes at present, as national legislation does not provide for same. It is obviously desirable that the Council should seek to acquire such powers whenever a General Powers Bill is promoted. Meanwhile, the Borough Engineer has been encouraged to operate an informal system of prior approval for fuel burning plant by means of planning approval under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.

Smoke Abatement, 1951.

Number of observations on factory chimneys	139
(of which 117 observations were of thirty minutes duration).	
Number of factory premises visited	49
Number of nuisances recorded	5
Number of statutory notices served (Sec. 101/103, Public Health Act, 1936)	5

		Dense Black smoke (minutes)	Moderate Smoke (minutes)	Little or no Smoke (minutes)
Total amount of smoke recorded during the year.		39.75	1202.75	1637.5
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation.		0.41	12.53	17.03
Particulars of nuisances recorded.	No. in Register			
	4a	3.5	8.5	18
	10	2.5	8.5	19
	10	7	18.5	4.5
	20	3	10.5	16.5
	71	2.75	12.75	14.5

Progress has been made concerning the abatement of a serious emission of grit referred to in the previous year's Report. The occupiers of the premises concerned decided to modify the means of mechanical stoking operated in connection with their boiler plant. By the end of the year two chain grate stokers had been installed to one Lancashire boiler in lieu of sprinkling stokers. Work on the similar conversion of the remaining three Lancashire boilers is to proceed successively.

A similar conversion of means of mechanical stoking to a battery of four Lancashire boilers has been effected at another factory. New mechanical stokers and mechanical draught plant have been installed to a large water tube boiler at a paper mill.

The emission of excessive quantities of smoke from a Cochrane boiler has been abated by the installation of forced draught and changing to coke firing.

One section of the sulphuretted hydrogen recovery plant mentioned in two previous Reports came into operation during the year. The remainder of this work is expected to be completed in 1952.

The Courses in Boiler House Practice held at the Municipal Technical College since 1948 have continued with increased success which has enabled an Advanced Course to be inaugurated.

The Council have continued their membership of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee and the National Smoke Abatement Society, and are represented on executives of both organisations.

Observations on Atmospheric Pollution.

Observations on atmospheric pollution were commenced on 1st July, 1951, when two standard deposit gauges were stationed within the Borough, one being at the Public Abattoir and the other at Huntley Mount Clinic. The sites of the gauges, which were recommended by the Superintendent of Observations, Fuel Research Station, Greenwich, have been selected in such a manner that analyses of their recordings taken collectively will present a fair impression of the pollution of the air over the whole of the Borough. When examined singly, the analysis of the recordings of each gauge emphasises the difference in aerial conditions over a typical residential area and the town centre. In selecting the two sites regard has also been paid to the effect of the prevailing south-west wind, and any source of pollution within the immediate vicinity of the gauge. It must be appreciated that the gauges have a very limited operation, in that they are only capable of recording pollu-

tion arising within 100 yards radius. The installation of the two gauges is only the start of a more extensive investigation into prevailing atmospheric conditions. To enable this to be done it is intended at a later date to install at least two sulphur dioxide recorders and a smoke filter. One deciding factor in determining the scope of the initial survey is the limitation of existing analytical services to examine the recordings of the proposed additional apparatus.

The following table and graphs give details of the deposits recorded, which are comparable with similar recordings taken in adjacent industrial boroughs.

PERIOD 1952	RAINFALL IN INCHES		TOTAL DEPOSITS (Tons per square mile)	
	Public Abattoir	Huntley Mt. Clinic	Public Abattoir	Huntley Mt. Clinic
July	—	—	23·032	—
August	4·3	3·86	26·51	17·56
September	2·94	2·74	21·47	15·21
October	1·42	1·14	23·91	15·11
November	6·29	6·23	39·69	19·58
December	7·11	5·7	35·26	23·89
TOTAL	21·79	19·67	169·872	91·35
MONTHLY AVERAGE	4·36	3·93	28·312	18·27
Average total for 6 months on both Stations	20·73		130·61	

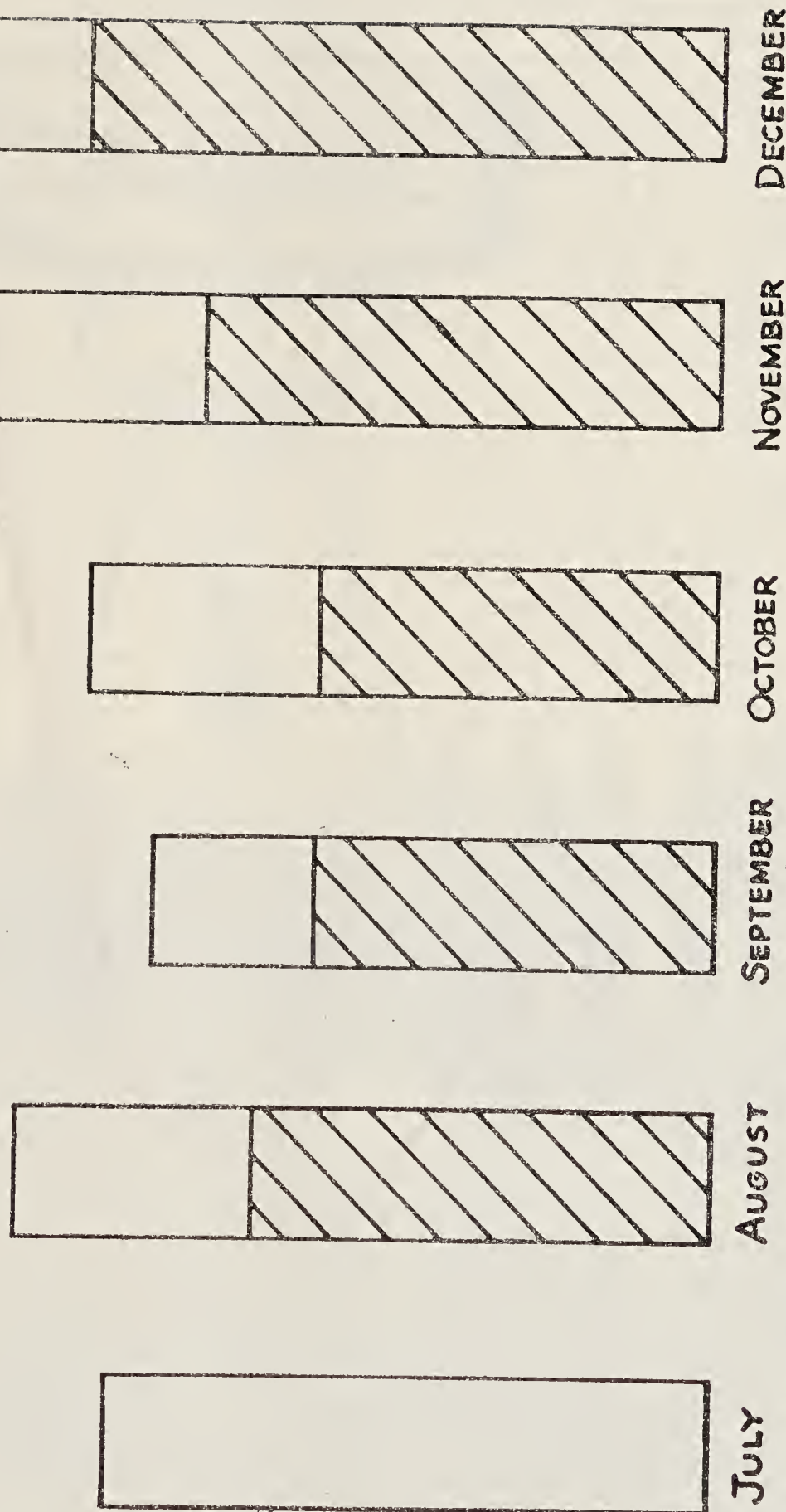


PUBLIC ABATTOIRS

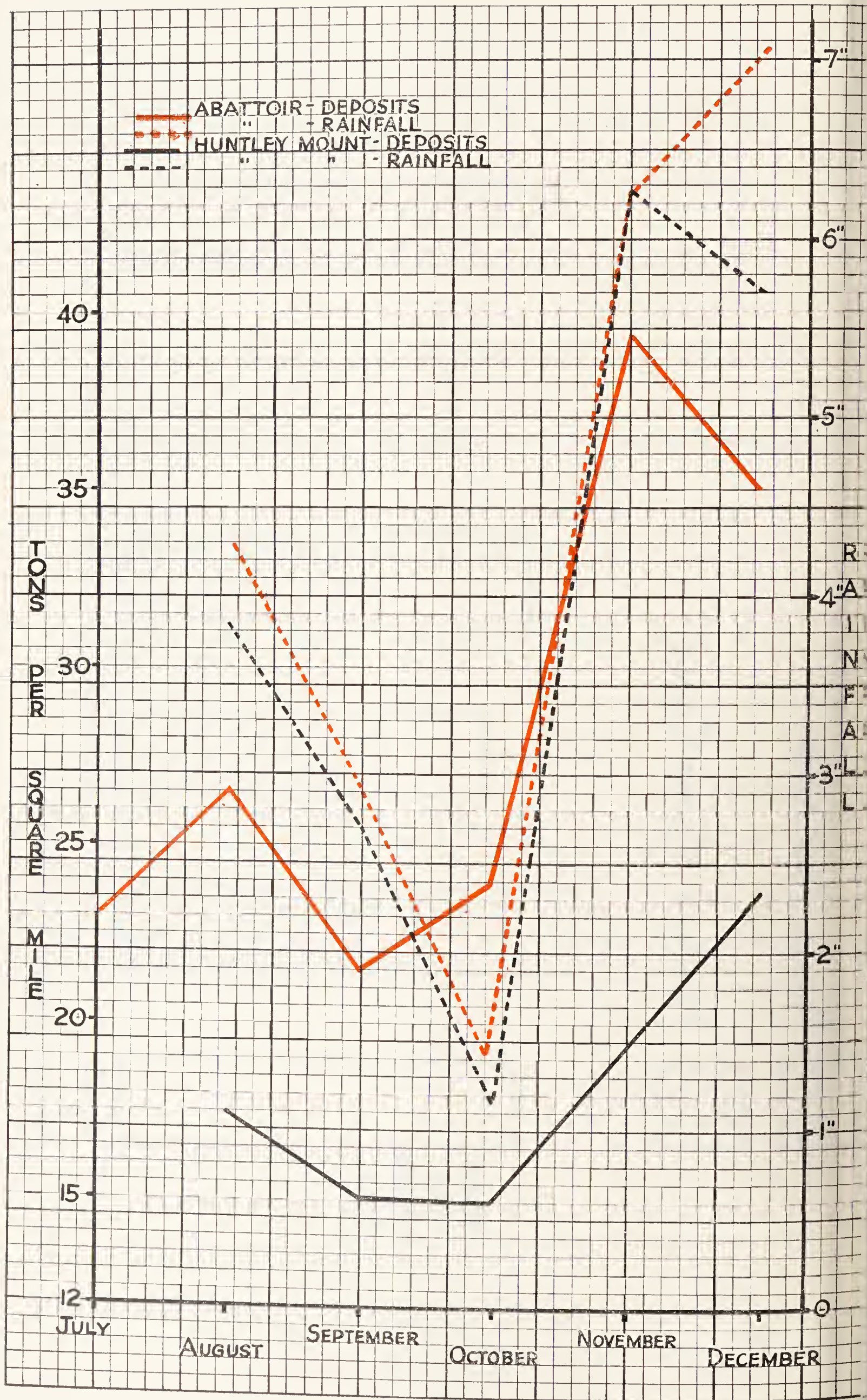


HUNTLEY MOUNT CLINIC

TONS
PER
SQUARE
MILE



SCALE: 1/10 inch to 1 Ton.





ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION DEPOSIT GAUGES

SECTION 4.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The County Milk Regulations Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries states that during the year three local dairy farmers became licenced producers of Accredited Milk.

Total No. of licenced producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk within Borough 2

Total No. of licenced producers of Accredited Milk within Borough 16

No. of Visits by Sanitary Inspectors to dairies and milk shops 278

No. of Samples of milk taken by Sanitary Inspectors 169

GRADE OF MILK	No. OF Samples	METHY- LENE BLUE TEST		PHOS- PHA- TASE TEST		T.B. INOCU- LATION TEST		TUR- BIDITY TEST		No. of tests appl'ed
		Sat.	Un- Sat.	Sat.	Un- sat.	Sat.	Un- sat.	Sat.	Un- sat.	
TUBERCULIN TESTED	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
(farm bottled) TUBERCULIN TESTED	5	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	10
(Pasteurised) PASTEURISED	61	61	—	61	—	3	—	—	—	125
STERILISED	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
UNDESIGNATED	91	76	15	—	—	25	3	—	—	119
TOTALS	169	143	16	66	—	29	3	10	—	267

Reports on the fifteen unsatisfactory samples of undesignated milk were referred to the County Milk Production Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, for investigation at the source of production, who reports that all these cases were thoroughly investigated and advice given on methods of production. Where necessary recommendations have been made regarding improvements to dairies and shippens on the dairy farms concerned.

A report on the unsatisfactory sample of tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk was referred for investigation to the local authority within whose area the processing dairy was situated.

Reports on the three samples reported to contain tuberculous infection, two of which were from the same producer, were referred to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Two dairy cows were subsequently slaughtered at the Public Abattoir under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders 1938/46, one cow being from a farm within the Borough.

It was necessary for the Medical Officer of Health to serve notice under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, upon one producer retailer within the Borough requiring the compulsory pasteurisation of the milk produced on the dairy farm as the result of a sample

of this milk taken during retail delivery in an adjoining Borough, and reported by the Pathologist to contain tuberculous infection. The notice, which was served with the agreement of the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, remained in operation for three months, at the end of which time the Council approved a claim for compensation from the dairy farmer amounting to £27, 75% of which was subsequently reimbursed by the Ministry of Health.

Number of Registered Dairies	9
„ Registered Distributors of Milk	179
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	15
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail Pasteurised Milk	15
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail Sterilised Milk	155
„ Milk Pasteurisers' Licences issued	1
„ Dairy Farms within the Borough	47
„ Milk producer-retailers trading within the Borough	64
„ Registered dairymen trading within the Borough	22

ICE-CREAM PREMISES.

Codes of Practice approved by the Council in relation to ice-cream premises and vehicles have been in operation since 1949. Compliance with such Codes is a condition of registration of vendors and premises under the provisions of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932. Manufacturers of ice-lollies are also registered under this Act where such manufacture constitutes a major portion of a trader's business.

Approximately 79% of all ice-cream sold within the Borough is pre-packed.

REGISTRATIONS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

Wholesale Manufacturers.	Retail Manufacturers.	Wholesale Dealers.	Retail Vendors (Shops)	Retail Vendors (Vehicles)	Manufacturers of Ice-Lollies.
2 (Hot Mix Process)	9 (2 Hot Mix 7 Cold Mix Process)	4	110	9	14

No. of visits to premises and vehicles 228

The Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order came into operation on 1st March.

This Order prescribes the following standard for ice-cream, i.e., 5% fat, 7.5% milk solids, and 10% sugar.

**SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR.
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.**

No. of Samples of Ice Cream.	Methylene Blue Test.		Min. of Health Provisional Grades.			
	Sat.	Unsat.	1	2	3	4
52	43	9	36	7	6	3

Thirty-four samples were from manufacturers outside the Borough, and eighteen from manufacturers in the Borough. Of the nine unsatisfactory samples eight were from manufacturers outside the Borough, and one from a manufacturer in the Borough.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream.	No. of Samples Certified by Public Analyst to be genuine.	Average Percentages.			
		Fat.	Milk Solids.	Sugar.	Total Solids.
25	25	10.54	9.63	13.3	34.81

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Premises.	No. of Visits.	No. of Registered premises.
MEAT SHOPS.	508	80
FOOD PREPARING PREMISES AND BAKEHOUSES	411	230
GENERAL FOOD PREMISES (including Market Stalls)	4,150	664
Total all types of premises.	5,069	974

	Defects Found.	Notices Served.	Defects Abated.	Notices Abated.
Food Preparing Premises	15	4	2	2
General Food Premises	1	1	—	—
Bakehouses	14	6	10	2
TOTALS	30	11	12	4

IMPROVEMENTS TO PREMISES COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR.

Premises	Reconditioned	Redecorated	Additional Hot Water Supplies and Washing Facilities	Additional W.C. Accommodation
Food Preparing	1	1	—	—
Licenced Premises....	3	3	4	3
Confectionery Shops	1	1	—	—
Snack Bars	3	3	—	—
Fish Stores	—	—	2	—
General Food Shops	—	—	13	—

In addition mechanical apparatus for the washing of crockery and cutlery has been installed in a large restaurant.

Detergent dispensers have been fitted to bar sinks in a number of licensed premises, and glass washing machines have also been installed in some of these premises.

REGISTRATIONS OF PREMISES EFFECTED DURING THE YEAR.

Food Preparing Premises	Preparation of Ice Lollies	Approved for Catering Licences
5	3	3

One new snack-bar, complete with washing facilities and hot water supply was erected at a place of public entertainment.

FOOD HYGIENCE COURSE.

On the 25th October a Food Hygiene Course was inaugurated at the Municipal Technical College with the co-operation of the Education Committee. The Course comprised seven lectures dealing with the following subjects: Food infections, personal hygiene, elementary bacteriology, structure of food premises, food law, rodent and vermin infestation, and domestic food storage. The lecturers included the Medical Officer of Health and his deputy, a pathologist, the Chief and two District Sanitary Inspectors, and the Superintendent Health Visitor. The fee for the Course was 7/6d., and students who attended the full series of lectures were awarded attendance certificates. There was a total enrolment of 73 students, with an average attendance of 61. Fifty-three attendance certificates were issued. It is proposed to repeat the course on at least two separate occasions during 1952.

MARKETS.

There are two retail markets within the Borough, a large covered market hall, and an open market held twice weekly on Wednesdays and Saturdays. In addition the open market is occupied several days a week by a number of food stalls for the sale of fish, horseflesh, prepared foods, fruit and greengrocery.

No. of food stalls in Market Hall	19
No. of food stalls on Open Market	79

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

On the 1st May the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries removed by direction the suspension of the provisions of the various Marking Orders under the Acts which had been in operation since 1939. The suspension of the provisions of the Orders concerning the marking of imported dead poultry and butter with the name of the country of origin on exposure for sale was extended until 1st January and 1st September, 1952, respectively.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector acquainted all local food traders by circular and personal contact of the provisions of the Orders concerning the marking with the name of the country of origin of various imported foodstuffs when exposed for sale.

It was found that owing to various changes in the classes and types of food traders during the period of suspension of the operation of the respective Orders, several of the small class of traders were a little unappreciative of the intention of this legislation. Nevertheless, the general standard of compliance with the provisions of the Marking Orders has been good.

Action this year has been confined to educating traders in the purpose and implementation of the provisions of the Marking Orders, and to verbal intimations wherever contraventions have been observed. The latter have been noted by District Sanitary Inspectors during inspections of food shops and market stalls, and have usually been remedied immediately the traders' attention has been directed to them.

No. of Verbal Notices given and complied with 720

No. of Written Notices served and complied with 2

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of Slaughtermen licenced by Borough Council 26

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1951:—

Beasts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Goats.
10,854	26,011	1,502	1,598	3

Total—39,968.

Weight (Tons)—4,087½.

Amount of Imported and Port-killed meat received at W.M.S.A. Depot at the Abattoir during 1951:—

<u>Quarters of Beef.</u>	<u>Carcases of Mutton and Lamb.</u>	<u>Carcases of Pork.</u>
--------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------

3,848

32,947

291

Boxes and Bags of Offal—7,354.

Total population supplied from the Abattoir under Ministry of Food Control of Meat and Livestock Scheme (approx.)—173,000.

Total number of Butchers' Shops in area supplied—250.

Average amount of fresh killed meat per head of such population, 51.262 lbs. per annum, or 0.986 lbs. per week.

Number of carcasses examined requiring special attention, 7,817, of which number 2,757 were affected with tuberculosis in varying degree.

Forty-two beef carcasses were found to be affected with localised cysticercus bovis. These carcasses were subjected to cold storage treatment at the Ministry of Food Cold Store, Broadfield, for a period of twenty-one days, after the infected organs and/or heads had been condemned as unfit for human consumption. The carcasses were subsequently released for manufacturing purposes.

Percentage of Meat destroyed on account of tuberculosis.

Beef 2.257%.

Pork 1.179%.

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals killed at Abattoirs.

Bulls were affected in more or less degree to the extent of 31.58%

Steers	”	”	”	”	”	10.602%
Heifers	”	”	”	”	”	14.175%
Cows	”	”	”	”	”	44.854%
Pigs	”	”	”	”	”	7.523%
Calves	”	”	”	”	”	0.187%

Number of carcasses condemned for disease or causes other than Tuberculosis.

<u>Beasts.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Goats.</u>
15	17	19	12	2

Total amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption.

287,071 lbs. (128.105 tons), or 3.135%.

This was disposed of by the appropriate Contractors licenced under the Ministry of Food.

Amount of imported and port-killed meat condemned at the W.M.S.A. Depot at the Abattoir—473 lbs.

Amount of canned meat condemned at the W.M.S.A. Depot at the Abattoir—747½ lbs.

During the year the Ministry of Food installed electric winches and saws in the slaughterhouses, and the Health Committee installed new and additional lighting in the yard at the Abattoir. This lighting system is expressly designed to illuminate the overhead carcass runway, and is therefore a definite asset during the busy periods when killing commences and extends before and after daylight.

	Goats	Cattle excl'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3	6,892	3,962	1,598	26,011	1,502
Number inspected	3	6,892	3,962	1,598	26,011	1,502
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.						
Whole carcasses con- demned	2	3	12	17	19	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	2	2,277	1,721	17	905	138
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	66.66%	33.03%	43.43%	1.06%	3.48%	9.19%
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses con- demned	Nil	23	93	3	Nil.	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	864	1,777	3	Nil.	113
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	10.22%	44.86%	0.19%	Nil.	7.52%

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS DISEASES AND WEIGHTS OF DISEASED MEAT
DESTROYED YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1951

Kinds of Animals	Number Examined	Extent of Tuberculosis in Animals Examined															Other Diseases	Total weight of Meat and Offal destroyed for all Diseases	
		Of which were Tuberculous	Heads	Thorax			Abdomen								Entire Carcase condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of Tubercu- losis			Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of other Diseases
				Lungs	Heart and Peri- cardium	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes	Mesenteries						Udders
Beasts	Bulls 19 Oxen 3254 Cows 3962 Heifers 3619 <hr/> 10854 2641	6 345 1777 513 <hr/> 2757	944 2154	473	890	342	457	223	284	805	110	460	773	266	{ 4 Oxen 93 Cows 19 Heifers <hr/> 116	168000	109634	277634	
Pigs ...	1502	113	77	46	17	4	16	18	5	8	28	5	3	21		—	3076	1734	4810
Calves	1598	3	3	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		—	164	898	1062
Sheep	26011	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	3535	3535
Goats	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	30	30
	39968	2757	1024 2200	493	897	361	478	231	295	836	118	466	797	266	123	171240	115831	287071	

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIR DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS.

YEAR	BEASTS	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS	CALVES	TOTAL	Total Weight in Tons
1942	4,778	35,722	104	1,180	41,784	2,270
1943	4,300	29,428	88	979	34,795	2,164
1944	5,288	22,397	85	704	28,474	2,468
1945	6,868	27,078	168	1,211	35,325	3,033
1946	7,057	35,561	116	1,097	43,831	3,242
1947	6,709	20,835	58	1,367	28,969	2,776
1948	6,227	24,398	79	1,494	32,108	2,765
1949	6,573	26,573	171	1,270	34,587	2,845
1950	9,082	30,682	801	1,214	41,779	3,676
1951	10,854	26,011	1,502	1,598	39,965	4,087

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

In January there were several outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midlands, as a result of which the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries defined five large Infected Areas in these districts. The Ministry subsequently made a Controlled Area Order covering the whole of these areas, and including the County Borough. The movement of all-cloven hoof animals within the Controlled Area was thereby required to be licenced.

Number of Movement Licences issued	17
Number of Movement Licences counter-signed	27
Number of Movement Restriction Notices served	1

Tuberculosis Orders, 1938/46.

Number of cows slaughtered under the provisions of the Orders:—

(a) at the Public Abattoir	15
(b) at the Knackers Yard	1

Number of carcasses found to be infected with generalised tuberculosis:

(a) from farms within the Borough	1
(b) from farms outside the Borough	10

Number of carcasses found to be infected with localised tuberculosis:

(a) from farms within the Borough	1
(b) from farms outside the Borough	4

All carcasses and offals infected with generalised tuberculosis were condemned as unfit for human consumption. Portions of carcasses and offals infected with localised tuberculosis were similarly condemned. The carcass slaughtered at the Knackers Yard was subjected to heat treatment, and used for inedible purposes.

Anthrax

Two suspected cases of anthrax in cattle were notified, but in each case the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Fowl Pest.

One suspected case of fowl pest was notified by a Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Sheep Dipping (Scotland and North of England) Order, 1915.

During the year one notice was received from a farmer within the Borough of his intention to dip sheep. The dipping of forty-nine sheep was carried out at the farm in the presence of the District Sanitary Inspector.

Swine Fever Order, 1938.

One suspected case of swine fever was notified, but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

A Movement Restriction Notice was served and subsequently withdrawn, in respect of four pigs at a piggery within the Borough which had been in contact with the disease outside the Borough.

Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order, 1948.

During the year all farmers within the Borough were notified of their obligations under the Order to dress all cattle suspected to be infected with warble fly.

No cattle were reported or known to be infected.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

Number of Movement Licences issued in respect of imported Irish cattle—24.

Inspection of other Food.

Number of visits to foodshops and other similar premises re food condemnation—263.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOOD

No. of visits to foodshops and other similar premises re food
condemnation. 263.

Commodity	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
CANNED GOODS ..	4	—	2	16
DRIED & SKIMMED MILK	5	14	2	14
MEAT—				
Sausage	—	2	5	6
Bacon	—	—	2	6
Offal ..	—	2	5	6
Canned Meat	—	—	2	8
Boiled Ham (Canned)	—	5	6	14
FISH	—	4	7	6
FRUIT	1	5	3	20
VEGETABLES	—	1	—	8
CONFECTIONERY—				
Cake	—	—	1	27
Biscuits	—	—	—	15
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Cheese & Cheese				
Spread	—	1	1	21
Tripe	—	—	—	18
Marmalade	—	—	—	6
Ice Cream	—	—	—	5
Table Jellies	—	—	2	—
Apricot Pulp	—	1	—	9
Butter	—	—	—	5
TOTAL	12	6	1	14

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATION.

Particulars of Foods and Drugs sampled during the year.

ARTICLES.	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	F'rml	In'f'	Total	F'rml	In'f'l	Total	F'rml	In'f'l	Total
101 different Foods Sampled	36	96	132	33	93	126	3	3	6
Milk	118	78	196	99	71	170	18	8	26
Ice-Cream	—	25	25	—	25	25	—	—	—
TOTAL	154	199	353	132	189	321	21	11	32

Average Percentage composition of Milk examined during the year.

Period	No. of Samples	Milk Fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st Quarter	63	3.42	8.74
2nd Quarter	53	3.37	8.76
3rd Quarter	38	3.42	8.79
4th Quarter	42	3.59	8.84
1st January to 31st December, 1951	196	3.45	8.78

Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations.

All articles of food to which preservatives might be added were examined by the Public Analyst for the presence of preservatives. All were found to comply with the Regulations.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations.

One sample of Condensed Milk and one sample of Dried Milk were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year. Both samples were found to comply with the Regulations.

SECTION 5.

HOUSING.

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

1.	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,336
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3,981
2.	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (a) Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	9
	(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	134
	(above) which were inspected and recorded under the-	
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	9
4.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	556

Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	104
Number of houses demolished	11

Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	55
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	47
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
B. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	9
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	7

Housing Act—Overcrowding.

A. 1. Number of dwellings reported overcrowded at end of the year	18
2. Number of families dwelling therein	29
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	112
B. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	13
C. 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	15
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases (equivalent)	92
D. Number of certificates for the permitted number of persons who may sleep in a house, issued during the year	15

PARTICULARS OF NEW HOUSES, &c., ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information:—

1. The number of houses erected during 1951:—
 - (i) By Local Authority (a) Temporary 35
 (b) Permanent 90
 - (ii) By other Bodies or Persons 33
2. The total number of houses erected by
 - (i) The Local Authority with State Assistance 90
3. Total number of houses erected in each Ward—

Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Unsworth.	Total.
3	25	2	9	*94	25	158

*Includes 35 temporary houses.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

Fifty-three inspections were made of registered houses-let-in-lodgings.

These premises are governed by the byelaws in force in the Borough.

A large number of houses occupied by persons of more than one family still require investigation under these byelaws. Two such premises were registered during the year.

Two notices concerning twenty-four defects were served in respect of two premises. Three notices concerning eight defects were abated.

The adjourned hearing of legal proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Byelaws instituted in respect of structural defects and byelaw contraventions at one premises was resumed early in the year. (See previous Report). The Borough Magistrates dismissed the defendant on payment of costs when informed that the whole of the work involved had been completed satisfactorily.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There was little or no change in the number of casuals received at the two common lodging houses, and only about forty per cent. of the registered accommodation was utilised.

Seventy-seven inspections were made of these premises.

One notice concerning six defects was abated.

The accommodation available is as follows:—

No.	Situation.	No. of Beds.	Accommodation available for
1.	5, 7, 9, and 11 Clerke Street	54	Males only.
2.	26 and 28 Clerke Street	72	Males and Females.
	Total number of beds	126	

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The Borough was free from any inhabited tents, vans or sheds other than those caravans arriving for the short periods of the Bury Fairs. The latter were visited during their stay, and seventy-two visits were made for this purpose.

Type and number of premises in the Borough on 31st December.

No. of Dwelling houses	19,792
No. of Factories	543
No. of Lock-up shops	352
No. of Commercial Premises	669
No. of Industrial Premises	301
No. of Licenced Premises	144
No. of Clubs and Private Hotels	47
No. of Places of Entertainment	14
No. of Public Buildings	46

SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Smallpox.—No case of Smallpox occurred in the borough during the year.

The following table gives particulars regarding **vaccination** during this year:—

AGE at Date of Vaccination	Under 1 1950	1 to 4 1946 to 1949	5 to 14 1936 to 1945	15 or over Before 1936	Total
Number Vaccinated	200	44	20	57	321
Number Re- Vaccinated	—	5	13	116	134

Scarlet Fever.—There were 21 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. No case died. Of the notified cases 14 were removed to hospital.

In the majority of cases the infection was of a very mild type, and few of the cases admitted required hospital treatment. In view of the mildness of the present infection it is doubtful if it is worth while admitting these cases.

Diphtheria.—There was one case of Diphtheria notified during 1951, which was removed to hospital for treatment. There was no death from this disease during the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—Efforts are made in the Child Welfare department to see that as many children as possible are immunised in the pre-school period. An immunising Clinic is held weekly for this purpose. The majority of these children are done when they have reached one year of age. This year 584 children in this age group were immunised. The number of children born in 1950 was 911, so that it appears that a little over one-third of the children are being immunised in this age group. On admission to School the School Medical Service attempts to obtain immunisation for those not already done in infancy, and get a reinforcing dose given on admission to School to those who are immunised in infancy.

The number of children attending School between 5 and 14 years who have been immunised is 5,476. This gives approximately 78% of school children immunised. The number of reinforcing doses given during the year was 615.

Persons inoculated each year from 1935 - 1951.

Age in years on 31st Dec. of the corresponding year.	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	Totals
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	16	6	19	
1	19	4	1	—	3	6	103	140	262	265	350	313	375	549	521	362	401	
2	25	9	5	8	10	10	148	137	186	109	93	111	87	81	95	72	108	
3	33	12	4	4	11	17	119	77	161	35	35	31	23	30	36	20	37	
4	50	9	1	12	13	10	140	113	182	26	24	35	54	13	13	14	19	2,237
5	92	16	5	14	6	12	165	115	224	39	12	22	92	12	52	31	66	
6	129	26	1	13	6	9	206	98	141	20	13	16	100	7	74	25	50	
7	21	25	2	7	6	5	213	95	177	15	7	8	88	1	22	5	10	
8	31	10	1	6	4	4	175	79	132	12	9	12	85	4	6	3	2	
9	30	8	1	3	5	6	199	74	126	9	4	3	60	4	1	2	—	
10	37	8	2	6	3	1	202	78	172	9	2	4	30	2	—	—	—	
11	28	9	3	4	3	3	186	44	148	1	3	1	25	18	—	—	—	
12	19	6	—	1	6	1	320	40	134	2	2	2	17	14	—	—	1	
13	21	7	—	2	4	—	31	59	116	—	2	2	31	14	—	—	—	
14	14	5	—	—	1	3	49	16	102	1	2	1	16	14	—	—	—	5,476
15 and over	18	—	—	2	4	—	22	11	5	—	9	1	—	1	2	—	1	4,633
TOTALS....	567	154	26	82	85	87	2,278	1,176	2,268	543	567	562	1,093	766	838	540	714	12,346
Re-inforcing doses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,840	36	557	319	615	4,367

The number of children immunised by General Medical Practitioners during the year was: Under 5 years of age 319, 5 to 14 years 19, reinforcing doses, all ages, 97.

Pneumonia.—There were 70 cases of pneumonia notified in 1951, and there were 27 deaths of notified cases during the year.

Whooping Cough.—There were 136 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 128 in the previous year. There was one death.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were no cases of this disease notified during 1951.

Measles.—398 cases were notified, and there were no deaths from this disease during 1951.

Scabies.—During the year 10 cases of Scabies were discovered by the School Medical Service, and treated. The incidence of Scabies appears to rise and fall over a period of years. From 1944 to 1950 there has been a steady decline. As a matter of interest the number of cases discovered by the School Medical Department is given below. It appears that the main source of infection is from person to person, especially those sleeping in the same bed with an infested person, and that it is not generally spread by clothing.

The number of cases in 1937 was 83, 1938—36, 1939—29, 1940—16, 1941—50, 1942—177, 1943—263, 1944—333, 1945—126, 1946—113, 1947—79, 1948—48, 1949—16, 1950—7, 1951—10.

Facilities for treatment of Scabies are provided at the Huntley Mount Clinic and the Wylde.

Poliomyelitis—There were two cases notified as Poliomyelitis. Both cases were treated in hospital, and recovered.

Hospital Accommodation. — The hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious diseases, whether notifiable or not notifiable, with the exception of tuberculosis, has proved sufficient.

Food Poisoning.—No outbreak in the Borough during 1951.

Para Typhoid—B.

One outbreak of paratyphoid “ B ” fever involving four persons resident within the Borough, and one person resident in an adjoining Borough occurred during the year. The cause of the outbreak was traced to a carrier employed as an assistant in a confectioner’s shop in the Borough, and who resided within another adjacent Borough. The person concerned was excluded from her employment, isolated, treated, and was subsequently certified free from infection, but she did not return to employment in the food trade.

Disinfection.

The number of houses disinfected by the Local Authority on account of infectious disease was 69.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.

A total of 58 new cases was notified. Of this number 26 were males and 32 females.

The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per 1,000 for each year for the last twenty-five years.

YEAR	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases	
	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.
1927	70	0.72	47	0.21
1928	62	0.72	23	0.14
1929	47	0.65	32	0.16
1930	52	0.60	26	0.23
1931	42	0.76	20	0.13
Average for 5 years....	—55	—0.69	—30	—0.17
1932	45	0.45	16	0.18
1933	40	0.51	21	0.15
1934	52	0.63	29	0.20
1935	34	0.48	25	0.16
1936	41	0.48	22	0.14
Average for 5 years....	—42	—0.51	—22	—0.16
1937	48	0.50	30	0.15
1938	41	0.39	20	0.12
1939	31	0.36	19	0.08
1940	31	0.31	13	0.11
1941	30	0.43	17	0.13
Average for 5 years....	—36	—0.40	—20	—0.12
1942	25	0.39	10	0.07
1943	47	0.34	17	0.10
1944	49	0.40	16	0.11
1945	31	0.26	14	0.04
1946	29	0.34	23	0.04
Average for 5 years...	—36	—0.35	—16	—0.07
1947	42	0.30	13	0.05
1948	36	0.33	6	0.05
1949	37	0.32	11	0.02
1950	36	0.27	13	0.05
1951	45	0.14	13	0.03
Average for 5 years....	—39	—0.27	—11	—0.04

Five year averages are indicated in the table since such periods can be considered fair ones for comparison. On perusal of the table it can be seen that the average death rate for the last five years is the lowest recorded for both Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other tuberculous diseases.

After Care.

Patients discharged from sanatorium are kept in touch by our health visitors. The patients also attend the dispensary for regular examinations. Employers were got in touch with regarding finding discharged patients suitable occupation. Co-operation has been made with the District Re-habilitation Officer. Various

house owners were approached in order to obtain improved accommodation for persons who had completed their sanatorium treatment, and certain cases were referred to the Housing Committee where overcrowding exists, and provided with alternative accommodation.

We have to thank the Bury Family Welfare Association, which has helped tuberculosis patients by grants of food, clothing, etc., during 1951.

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

782 visits were paid by the Nurses.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No case of Tuberculosis among employees in the milk trade was notified during the year; no action in this respect, therefore, being necessary.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY, 1950—1951.

I am indebted to the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit for figures of work done in Bury County Borough.

From the 16th October, 1950, to the 15th February, 1951, No. 6 Mobile Mass Miniature Radiography Unit carried out its first survey covering the County Borough of Bury.

The Bury Town Council agreed to allow the Unit the use of premises in the New Town Hall, Manchester Road, which were suitably adapted to the requirements of the Unit. Two large local firms offered the Unit accommodation on their premises so as to allow their employees to avail themselves of the facilities provided by the Unit. The Unit proceeded to these premises after its stay at the New Town Hall.

The survey was publicised by articles in the local press, exhibition of posters, lantern slides in picture houses, and addresses by the Organising Secretary to employers and employees. Communications were forwarded to the establishments employing 50 persons or more, inviting their co-operation, the majority of whom responded favourably. An appointments bureau was opened for the benefit of the general public, and during the survey open sessions were held at which persons could be examined without appointment.

A total of 10,891 persons attended the Unit for examination,

as shown below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons employed in—			
County Borough of Bury	4,605	2,668	7,273
Schoolchildren (14 years and over) in—			
Bury County Borough	395	406	801
	5,000	3,074	8,074

The 7,666 persons examined are classified, in the following statement, according to home address and age :—

AGE GROUP.	C.B. OF BURY.	
	Males.	Females.
14 years	171	193
15-24 years	810	946
25-34 years	993	684
35-44 years	1,057	688
45-59 years	1,178	595
60 years and over	286	65
	4,495	3,171
	7,666	

	BURY ESTABLISHMENTS.	
	Males.	Females.
Number of persons at the various establishments who were available for Mass Radiography	9,770	5,852
	15,622	
Number of persons who were X-rayed	5,000	3,074
	8,074	
Percentage of total persons available	51.2%	52.5%
	51.7%	

The number of persons classified as normal was 10,130, or 93.00% ; the remainder were found to have abnormalities of the chest, details of which are given in the following tables.

The findings in respect of the examinees with evidence of tuberculosis are :—

Active Respiratory Tuberculosis.	Bury Residents.
Positive sputum	4
Negative sputum or absent	11
Pleural effusion	—
Total	15
Rate per 1,000 examined	1.4
Inactive Respiratory Tuberculosis	216

Positive sputum cases number 4, equal to a rate of .37 per 1,000 persons examined.

Inactive Tuberculosis was found to the extent of 25.5 per 1,000 persons examined. No action was required in the majority of cases as they were regarded as healed; of the remainder, a number were referred to the Chest Clinic for an appropriate period of observation, 8 of whom failed to attend.

During the routine examination of large numbers of persons, it is only to be expected that in addition to cases of respiratory tuberculosis, other abnormalities of the chest will be discovered, and in this survey non-tuberculous conditions were found in 352 Bury residents, but in the majority of cases no action was deemed necessary.

During this survey a total of 801 schoolchildren attending schools in the County Borough of Bury (aged 14 years and over) were X-raved, details of which are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total
Number examined by mass radiography	395	406	801
Number classified as NORMAL	376	393	769
Abnormalities discovered—			
Bony thorax	4	5	9
Pleural thickening	—	1	1
Inactive respiratory tuberculosis	15	7	22
	19	13	32

No action was required in regard to any of the schoolchildren.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment.

Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the Joint Clinics, The Wyldes. The Clinic sessions are as follows:—

Males.	Females.
Tuesday, 6-30 to 7-45 p.m.	Tuesday, 4-30 to 6-30 p.m.
Thursday, 5-0 to 6-30 p.m.	Thursday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m., and 6-30 to 7-30 p.m.

Men and Women, Wednesday, 9-30 to 11 a.m.

This Clinic is run by the Regional Hospital Board.

Incidence.

The table below gives the number of new cases, etc., attending at the V.D. Clinic in Bury, and gives some indication as to the incidence of this disease. Of the 237 new cases attending the Clinic, 46 were syphilis, 26 gonorrhœa, and 165 other cases.

Bury residents accounted for 48.9 per cent. of the attendances made at the Clinic.

The following table shows the number of new cases, consultations, intermediate attendances, and pathological examinations at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, 1939-51 :—

Year	New Cases	Consultations by Medical Officer at Clinic	Attendances at Clinic for intermediate treatment.	Pathological specimens examined by M.O. at Clinic
1939	356	7505	3051	920
1940	326	5211	2477	903
1941	249	4015	1676	989
1942	210	3166	1025	859
1943	283	3437	781	832
1944	254	4737	812	752
1945	339	4908	233	959
1946	634	8883	20	763
1947	431	6817	12	906
1948	338	5986	28	1267
1949	273	3543	75	391
1950	271	3692	170	183
1951	237	3460	77	182

New cases analysed according to diagnosis :—

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Others
1939	62	120	174
1940	52	110	164
1941	35	111	103
1942	31	66	113
1943	50	64	169
1944	36	71	147
1945	58	103	178
1946	141	195	296
1947	97	157	177
1948	65	115	158
1949	50	47	176
1950	55	35	181
1951	46	26	165

TABLE A.—INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS), AGE GROUPING, WARD DISTRIBUTION,
CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1951.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases Notified in Whole District												Deaths of Notifi'd Cases							
	At all Ages	At Ages								Total Cases Notified in each Ward					Total Cases remov'd to Hospit'l					
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 35	35- 45	45- 65		over 65		Moor- side	Church	Redv's	Elton	Unsw'th
Scarlet Fever	21	—	—	2	1	2	9	6	—	1	—	—	—	2	7	1	5	2	14	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Dysentery	23	3	2	3	3	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	9	4	5	2	2	16	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Opthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	136	15	11	16	15	30	46	2	—	—	1	—	—	23	21	13	43	23	8	1
Measles	398	8	33	44	61	74	160	11	2	5	—	—	—	93	60	61	94	36	3	—
Pneumonia	70	1	2	1	—	1	2	—	1	5	4	—	26	14	7	9	23	5	—	27
Meningoccal Meningitis	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	—
Paratyphoid Fever	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	5	—
TOTALS	671	30	49	66	82	111	221	19	4	22	6	35	26	146	106	94	170	68	53	28

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1942 to 1951.

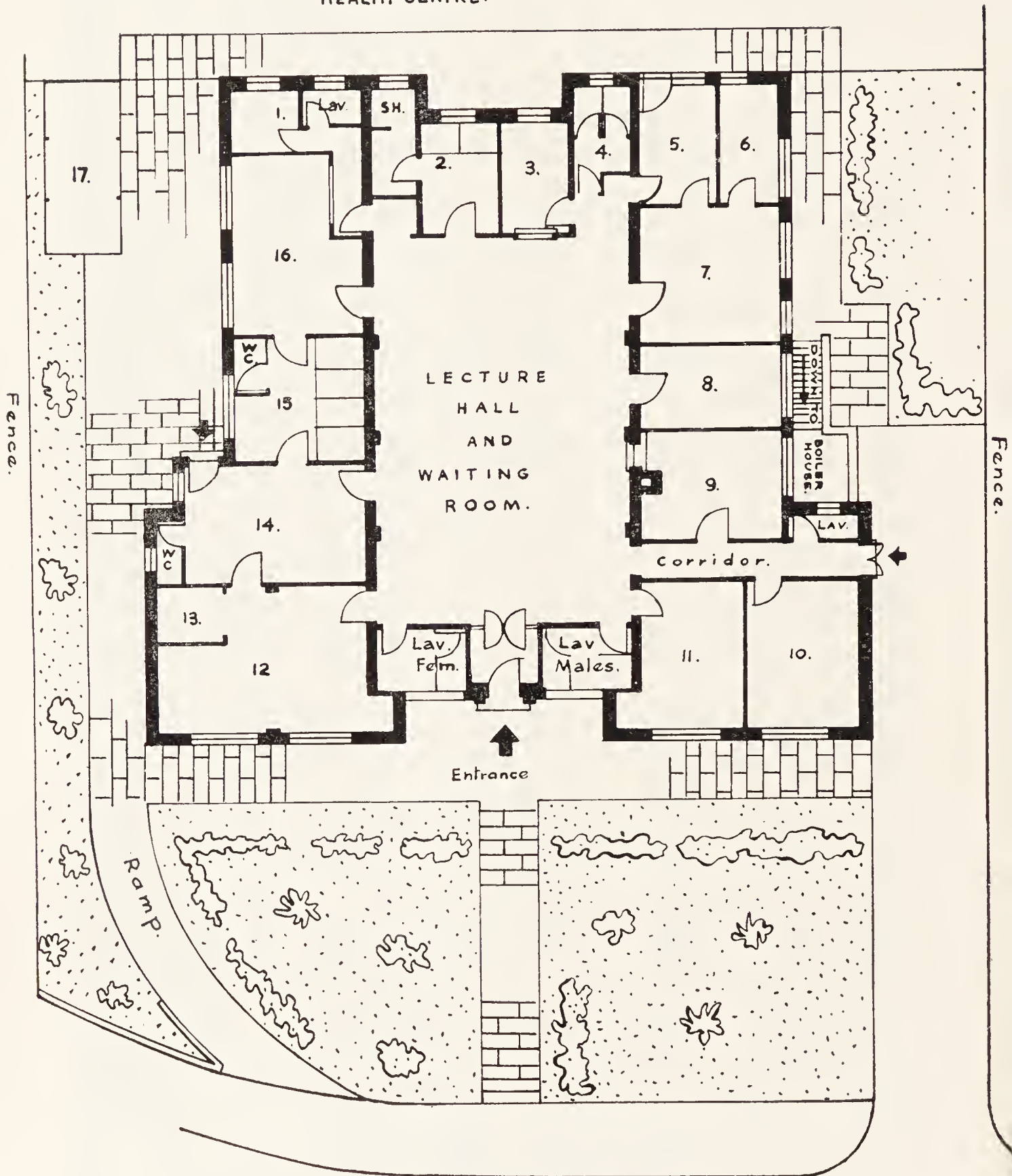
DISEASE	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1945	1948	1949	1950	1951	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	77	220	186	145	124	82	59	186	89	21	
Diphtheria	53	73	94	101	40	30	10	7*	7*	1	
Enteric and Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	5	
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	7	5	1	3	5	4	3	2	3	2	
Erysipelas	20	19	14	25	17	8	10	13	8	4	
Poliomyelitis	1	—	2	—	1	13	1	1	3	2	
Cerbro-Spinal Fever	3	2	1	5	2	1	2	2	—	4	
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	3	3	11	1	2	—	3	1	—	
Pneumonia	75	123	93	71	72	50	69	43	31	3	
Malaria	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	70	
Dysentery	—	—	2	2	3	—	3	—	23	2	
Whooping Cough	10	266	106	85	315	106	224	156	128	23	
Measles	672	544	375	370	195	680	1029	208	835	136	
TOTAL	922	1257	879	819	780	977	1413	627	1129	671	

* 7 cases notified as Diphtheria on hospital diagnosis all proved not Diphtheria.

County Borough of Bury.

HUNTLEY MOUNT ROAD CLINIC.

SPACE FOR FUTURE
DEVELOPMENT OF
HEALTH CENTRE.

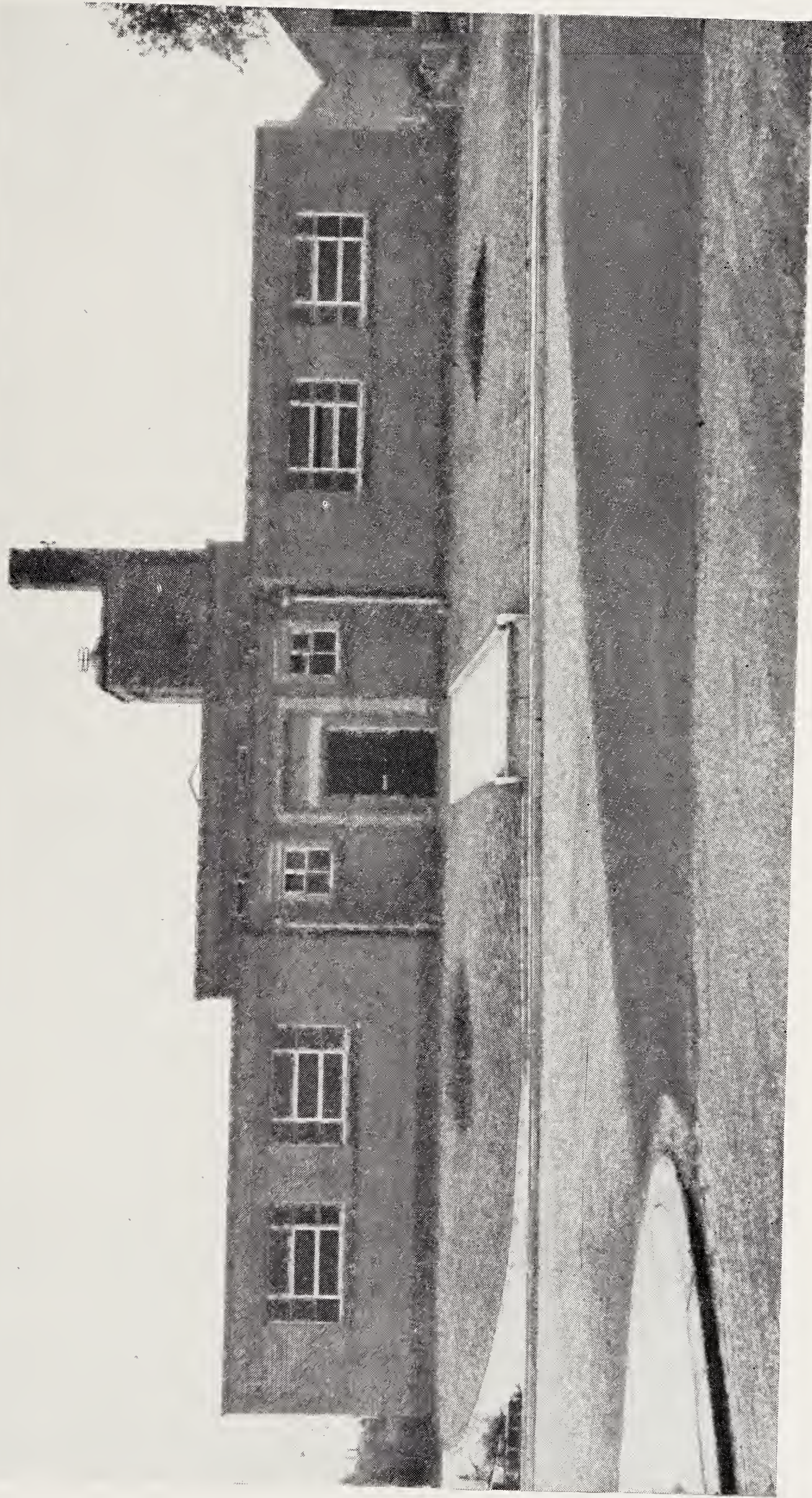


KEY.

1. Staff Cloaks.
2. Cleansing.
3. Kitchen.
4. Cleaner.
5. Dental Recovery.
6. Dental Workshop.
7. Dental Surgery.
- 8.

9. Food Sales.
10. Educational Psychologist.
11. Speech Therapist.
12. Minor Ailments.
13. Dark Room.
14. Doctor.
15. Ante-Natal Room.
16. Weighing Room.
17. Pram Shelter.

*John Chadwick, M.B.E.,
A.M.I.C.E.,
Borough Engineer.*



HUNTLEY MOUNT CENTRE

SECTION 7.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Health Visiting.

With the passage of time, the scope of this work has extended, and as a result of the National Health Service Act, the health visitor is now a statutory officer with a wide range of duties. The health visitor is now concerned with the health of the family as a whole. Her duties include the supervision of all children in her district from birth onwards, the visiting of certain infectious diseases, especially those commonest amongst children and visits to the aged and infirm. There is close association with the hospitals with reference to hospital discharges, and they have visited the homes after discharge from hospitals, and they also attend the Paediatric Clinic. They have made the initial visit and recommendation concerning persons requiring domestic help.

There has been a re-organisation of the health visiting service in the borough. The area is divided into seven districts, to each of which is allocated a Health Visitor. She also attends a child welfare centre each week. The Health Visitor also acts as school nurse in the area, and has schools allocated to her.

There has been a large increase in the visits to children between the ages of under one year and up to five years of age, from 8,357 last year to 15,361 visits this year.

Visits and Attendances of Health Visitors.

First visits to notified births	....	....	....	906
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	....			4550
Re-visits to children over one and under five years	....			9905
Visits to expectant mothers	....	....	....	260
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	....			22
Visits to premature infants	....	....	....	58
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	....	....	....	383
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	....			782
Visits re Hospital discharges	....	....	....	481
Visits re Home Help Service	....	....	....	383
Visits re Diphtheria Immunisation	....	....		57
Visits for other causes	....	....	....	958
Attendances at Clinics :—				
Infant Welfare Centres	....	....	....	330
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	....	....	....	92
Total Visits	....	....	....	18745
Total Attendances at Clinics	....	....		422

Infant Welfare Centres. — These were held at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde (Monday and Tuesday afternoons and Friday mornings), and at 166 Tottington Road, Elton (Wednesday and Friday afternoons), and Huntley Mount Clinic (Tuesday morning).

The following table gives particulars of Clinic sessions and attendances :—

	The Wylde	Tottington Road	Huntley Mount	Total
Number of sessions held	148	99	49	296
Total Attendances made :—				
Infants under 1 year	4460	2191	2048	8699
Children 1 to 5 years	2478	1021	860	4359
Number of Doctors' Consultations	3278	1528	1268	6074
Average attendance per session	47	32	59	—

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Three ante-natal clinic sessions are held weekly—on Wednesday mornings at The Wylde, on Thursday mornings at Huntley Mount, and on Thursday afternoons at Tottington Road Clinic.

Attendances :—

	THE WYLDE CLINIC.			TOTTINGTON ROAD CLINIC.			HUNTLEY MOUNT CLINIC.		
	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Total
No. of new cases	64	5	69	47	1	48	23	4	27
No. of attendances	300	6	306	238	1	239	91	4	95

Along with a decline in the number of domicillary midwifery cases there has been a fall in the attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics.

The Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinics have been staffed by a Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer and the Municipal Midwives. Cases requiring further investigation have been referred to the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic.

Blood tests were taken of all patients attending the Ante-Natal Clinics. The following are the results :

Wasserman Reaction. Negative 113. Positive 2.

Rhesus Factor. Negative 20. Positive 95. Negative containing anti-bodies 3.

In addition, expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 544, and 4,806 attendances were made. Also 259 post-natal attendances were made by 259 patients.

BURY C.B. CHILD WELFARE ATTENDANCES

YEAR	ATTENDANCES, CHILD WELFARE CENTRES			ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	
	Patients	Attend- ances	% of Births Attending	Patients	Attend- ances
1951	2,083	19,058	88	159	590
1950	1,588	13,986	85	240	993
1949	1,825	16,757	87	235	1,040
1948	2,723	18,167	87	255	1,325
1947	2,177	18,293	93	406	2,050
1946	2,115	16,669	87	450	2,018
1945	2,165	14,543	87	311	1,106
1944	1,639	16,904	94	251	896
1943	1,539	14,683	86	184	808
1942	1,534	14,718	86	268	741
1941	1,561	13,943	80	193	635
1940	1,434	14,300	91	152	489
1939	1,357	16,576	71	97	404
1938	1,390	17,105	64	142	422
1937	1,233	13,944	63	104	329
1936	1,232	12,994	65	101	318
1935	1,169	12,132	66	73	234
1934	1,112	11,307	62	49	158
1933	1,181	12,063	60	34	74
1932	1,014	9,777	64	47	119
1931	1,020	7,244	60	47	113
1930	951	7,477	55	37	142
1929	986	7,605	58	58	238
1928	956	7,040	57	68	241
1927	810	6,374	56	77	235
1926	601	5,727	43	52	204
1925	824	4,335	47	61	272
1924	615	3,853	—	59	254
1923	619	2,072	—	41	169
1922	682	3,369	—	46	177
1921	841	4,159	—	58	208
1920	1,094	6,146	—	70	216
1919	863	4,118	—	58	117
1918	773	3,941	—	—	—
1917	526	—	—	—	—
1916	128	Child Welfare Clinic Opened Nov. 19th			

Midwives.—The number of midwives registered as practising during 1951 was 33. Of these five were Municipal Midwives, 27 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital, and 1 was in private practice.

Municipal Midwives.—Five Municipal Midwives (full-time) were employed by the Local Authority. Since the municipal midwives have been in the Corporation's employ they have been required to assist at the Municipal ante and post-natal clinics, and be present with any of their patients attending. The number of cases attended by these midwives during the year was—

As midwives	186
As maternity nurses	2

There has been again a reduction in the number of domiciliary maternity cases this year.

All Midwives are now equipped and trained with Gas and Air Analgesia apparatus. This was administered to 142 patients.

No charge is made for the services of midwives. Maternity Outfits also are provided free by the L.A.

The five municipal midwives' names, addresses, and telephone numbers are:—

Name.	Address.	Tel. Nos.
Nurse R. M. Cunningham	58, Rochdale Old Road.	Bury 606
Nurse E. Brown	281, Market Street.	Bury 2526
Nurse M. Salisbury	285, Hornby Street.	Bury 2506
Nurse E. Batty	94, Woodley Street.	Bury 349
		(to May, 1952)
Nurse L. Whittaker	15, Sawyer Street.	Bury 1703

Cases attended by Health Department Domiciliary Midwives.

Year.	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses.
1937 (4 months)	12	4
1938	116	17
1939	181	32
1940	212	44
1941	215	46
1942	288	41
1943	255	34
1944	277	13
1945	251	15
1946	355	42
1947	462	28
1948	349	18
1949	254	10
1950	241	4
1951	186	2

Maternity Mortality.—There was one maternal death, giving a maternal mortality rate of 1.17 per 1,000 total births.

Orthopædic Clinic.—Arrangements are in force for cases to be referred to Orthopædic Clinic at Whitefield. In-patient treatment is provided under the scheme if necessary at the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital, at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, and at Marple Orthopædic Hospital.

During 1951, 2 new cases attended the Whitefield Clinic, and 1 had a consultation with the surgeon, whilst 8 consultations were also given by the surgeon to old cases. Total attendances were 11.

A physiotherapist was available at The Wylde Clinic. Three patients attended for ante-natal exercises, making a total of 16 attendances.

Remedial Exercises carried out at The Wylde Clinic (patients under 5 years).

Cases treated.

Genu-Valgum	6
Pes Planus	1
Talipes Equino-Valgus	1
Erbs Paralysis	2
Old A.P.M.	2
Total	12

Attendances.

Number of treatments given	173
Average attendances per child	14

Discharges and Rests.

Number of children discharged	8
------------------------------------	---

Ultra-Violet Ray Therapy (patients under 5 years).

Cases treated.

Genu-Valgum	11
Genu-Varum	16
Talipes Equino-varus	5
Erb's paralysis	1
Spastic hemi-plegia	1
Cervical adenitis	1
Bronchitis	6
Bronchial catarrh	8
Nasal catarrh	2
Repeated colds	10
Debility	29
Anaemia	6
Rickets	1
Chilblains	3
Slow dentition	22
Eczema	2
Total	124

Attendances.

Number of treatments given	1,948
Average attendances per child	16
Number of children seen at this clinic by Dr. Shaw	147

Discharges.

Number of children discharged	52
------------------------------------	----

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. Both cases recovered.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Three cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year, which is equal to a rate of 3.58 per 1,000 live births.

Instruction in Mothercraft. — During school term, two sessions weekly are held at the Wylde Clinic, where instruction is given by the Superintendent Health Visitor or Health Visitor. The arrangement with the Education Committee continues, and girls in the last term at school attend in groups of not more than 30 at a time, each group attending for a period of six weeks, and they come from all the senior schools.

Infantile Mortality.—The Infantile Mortality Rate for Bury was 37 per 1,000 live births, compared with 33.9 per 1,000 live births for the great towns, and 29.6 for England and Wales.

No Dental Treatment was provided for expectant and nursing mothers and young children.

Brandlesholme House.

This home is provided by the Corporation for the admission of healthy children. It is chiefly intended for short stay cases, but in cases where suitable foster parents cannot be obtained long stay cases may be admitted. The intention was to provide, as near as possible, conditions of good home life for the children. They attend the ordinary schools and are housed in ideal surroundings. The Health Committee has arrangements to admit children whose mothers are unable to look after them during confinement. If vacancies are available children may be admitted from other Authorities.

The number of children admitted during the year:—

Under 5 years of age	42
Over 5 years of age	39

Day Nursery. Day and Nursery Class.

	Age 0—2½	Age 2½—5
No. of children on register at beginning of year	34	30
No. of children admitted during year..	40	16
No. of children discharged	47	24
No. of children on register at end of year	31	22

There is one day Nursery at Maxwell Street, with extended hours, and a Nursery Class at East Ward School.

Arrangements have been made for the attendance of Nursery Students at Manchester for training on alternate weeks.

Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44).—Arrangements are in force for dealing with Premature Infants. Certain equipment, including cots, heated basket with oxygen supply, blankets, baby jackets, etc., has been provided, and a specially trained health visitor is responsible for visiting premature infants immediately notification is received from the midwife concerned. The local hospitals notify the Medical Officer of Health when premature infants are discharged.

During 1951 the number of babies notified who weighed 5½-lbs. or less at birth was 36. The majority of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 7, to whom 58 visits were made.

Illegitimate Children. — The Health Visitors pay special attention to illegitimate births and make frequent visits to these cases. The Council subsidises the local Diocesan Moral Welfare Council, whose Social Worker visits unmarried mothers.

SECTION 8.

MENTAL HEALTH.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

SECTION 51—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Administration.

(a) A monthly meeting of the Medical Service Sub-Committee, which deals with the Mental Health Services, has been held.

The constitution of this Sub-Committee is given at the commencement of this report. Half the members of the Health Committee serve on this Sub-Committee.

(b) Staff employed in Mental Health Service.

Medical. Two of the Corporation's whole time medical officers (Drs. Wood and Mitchell) have undertaken work in this department. They have attended a special course in Mental Deficiency and are approved by the Ministry of Education for certification of School Children who are mentally handicapped. In addition Dr. Wood is approved for certification by the Board of Control under the Mental Treatment Act. General Medical Practitioners have also been employed by the Local Authority for certification of patients when required.

Duly Authorised Officers. Two male authorised officers have been appointed.

Occupation Centre Supervisor. An Occupation Centre Supervisor, 1 Female Assistant, and 1 Welfare Assistant have been appointed for the Bank Street Centre.

(c) Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.

Joint use has been made of the Psychiatrist appointed by the Regional Hospital Board. Supervision of patients on trial or on licence from Mental Hospitals and Institutions for mental defectives has been undertaken by the Social Worker. Reports of the home conditions of patients have been made to the Superintendents of the various institutions.

The number of visits paid by the Local Authorities' workers in connection with hospital cases is shown below.

No. of home reports completed during 1951.

(a) Holiday reports	41
(b) Licence reports	12

53

Regional Hospital Psychiatrist.

Cases referred to Out-Patients' Clinics:

(a) Prestwich Hospital	7
(b) Springfield Hospital	3
(c) Bury General Hospital	11
(d) Boundary Park, Oldham	1

22

Summary of visits by Authorised Officers during 1951:

(a) Before admission to hospitals	208
(b) After discharge from hospitals	201
(c) Supervision and home reports	270
(d) Visits to other cases	54

733

(d) No duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.

(e) No arrangements have been initiated for the training of Mental Health Workers in Bury.

Account of work undertaken in the Community.

Under Section 28. National Health Service Act, 1946.

(a) During the year's work the Authorised Officers visited the homes of Mental Defectives and Mental Patients on 733 occasions. This included visiting supervision cases, patients discharged from mental hospitals, visits at the request of patients' doctors with a view to Psychiatrist treatment at an Out-Patient Clinic. Also visits to patients before admission to hospital. A report is placed on the patient's case paper after each visit.

(b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930, by the Duly Authorised Officers.

Admission arranged to hospitals for:

Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	55
Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890	20
Section 21, Lunacy Act, 1890	51
Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	38
Section 5, Lunacy Act, 1890	1
Section 64, Lunacy Act, 1890	5
	<hr/> 170

(c) Under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

- (1) New Cases Certified as Mental Defective requiring Institutional treatment or Statutory Supervision 10
- Cases on waiting list for admission to Mental Deficiency Institutions 3 females.
5 males.

(ii) No Guardianship cases.

Supervision is exercised over 72 cases of Mental Defectives who are living in their homes.

Ascertainment of Mental Defectives.

There are 128 certified defective cases on the register. This gives a rate of 2.2 per thousand.

Occupation Centre.

Pupils 20. The average attendance during the year was 16. Mid-day meals have been supplied to the pupils at a charge of sixpence per day, and milk for children of school age. Many parents and relatives of the pupils have appreciated the benefits that are derived from attendance at the Centre. A Christmas Party was held, and it was assisted by contributions from the parents. Also an outing to Southport.

The Centre is staffed by a Supervisor and an Assistant. Part-time help during meal time is also supplied.

N.B.—Travel tokens and free meals supplied to special cases.

SECTION 9.

VARIOUS.

MORAL WELFARE WORK.

Bury and District Outdoor Work Committee.

The Bury Corporation make a grant to the Manchester Diocesan Council for local Welfare Work.

I am indebted to Miss Knight for the following report of work carried out in Bury.

Total number of New cases, 1951	34
No. of visits made to Bury cases in 1951	209
No. of interviews in 1951	198

ANALYSIS.

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	20
Married women with illegitimate children	3
Problems concerning illegitimate children	10
Indecent assault	—
Matrimonial problems	3
After-care from Children's Homes	1
Adoption enquiries	5
Foreign workers' problems	2
	<hr/>
	44

Dealt with as follows :—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	7
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	12
Married Mother with illegitimate child admitted to Moral Welfare Home	—
Unmarried Mother moved to other town	1
Unmarried Mother confined in nursing home	—
Babies admitted to residential care	2
Babies offered for adoption	3
Advised regarding adoption	2
Help and advised in own Homes with many problems concerning the illegitimate child (affiliation lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	21
Old cases still visited and helped	20

New Cases referred by :—

Fairfield General Hospital	}	15
Bury General Hospital		
Health Visitors		4
Doctors		2
Clergy		2
Midwives		4
Employer		1
Moral Welfare Workers		2
Probation Officers		—
National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child		1
Family Welfare Association		2
Magistrates' Clerk		—
Parents		—
Friends		2
National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children		—
Police		1

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY DEPARTMENT'S MEDICAL OFFICERS, 1951.

Superannuations.

All Departments except Transport, Fire and Civil Defence 103

Transport.

(a) Superannuation	61
(b) Sickness Payment, &c.	27
(c) P.S.V.	72

Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service.

All Departments except Transport, Fire and Civil Defence 133

Fire Brigade.

(a) Superannuation	3
(b) Sickness Payment, &c.	6

Civil Defence —

Children's Department —

Welfare Services —

Training of Students, &c.

Facilities have been provided for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from Bolton (6) and Manchester (4).

In addition a short course of lectures (4) were given by the Educational Psychologist to the Health Visitors, Nurses and Students. The lectures were given at Huntley Mount Centre.

Student Sanitary Inspectors (2) were taken from Salford Royal Technical College for Practical Instruction. In addition Students (3) were taken for Practical Instruction in meat inspection at the Public Abattoirs.

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